

Indonesia Moves Toward a Bigger Role on the World Stage

Ali Alatas, a career diplomat who was appointed Indonesia's foreign minister by President Suharto in March, spoke in Jakarta with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune about recent Indonesian initiatives to step back onto the world stage.

Q. Indonesia, with over 170 million people, is the fifth-most populous nation in the world. For more than a decade it has been politically stable and made steady economic progress. Yet the government in Jakarta has generally taken a low-key posture in international and regional affairs. Is it time for Indonesia to become more assertive?

A. We have an independent and active foreign policy. I have never had the feeling we were low-key on major issues such as the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, southern Africa and Namibia. Indonesia has always had a very clear stand and been quite vocal about it.

But there was a period where Indonesia was, I think rightly, more inward-looking as it tried to put its own economy

and political house in order. We have now reached the stage of consolidation and progress at home. So we can play an even more active role in foreign affairs.

Q. Does Indonesia intend to raise its profile in the nonaligned group of nations?

A. We have put forward our candidature to host the ninth summit of the

MONDAY Q&A

nonaligned movement in 1989. We are going to push forward with that... We think we have the credibility and the capacity to contribute positively to non-alignment. But that, of course, is for the movement, not us, to judge.

Q. Does Indonesia's heightened interest in nonalignment mean it is diluting its relations with Japan, the U.S., the European Community and other Western countries?

A. No. We have never seen these activities as impinging on each other. We will just as active within the Association of South East Asian Nations. We will continue to promote cooperation between

ASEAN and its dialogue partners, Japan, the U.S., the EC, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Q. Are you optimistic that the Cambodian conflict can be settled by negotiations?

A. Recently, Indonesia hosted an informal meeting on Cambodia. For the first time, we found a way through which all the directly involved parties, as well as other concerned countries, could sit around the table and discuss their views on possible solution. I think that is a step forward. We also went a little bit further. We have started a genuine dialogue on the very contradictory positions held by the parties to the conflict. Hopefully, this will lead to a convergence of views on a possible solution.

However we are not naive or starry-eyed. We know the Cambodian problem is very complex... Bitter fighting has been going on for almost 10 years. There will not be a solution overnight.

Q. Isn't one of the most critical factors for a solution an improvement in relationships between the U.S., the Soviet Union and China?

A. The Cambodian conflict has both a regional and an international dimension. Whatever we in the region may agree on can only remain durable if the major powers bordering our region also support that solution and guarantee its scrupulous implementation.

Q. Why has Indonesia pushed so energetically for a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Southeast Asia in the face of declared U.S. opposition?

A. Under the treaty ASEAN is drafting, all countries in the area should forswear production, acquisition and storage of nuclear weapons. The transit of nuclear weapons by sea or air would not be affected. So we think we could have a safer Southeast Asia without impairing the strategic capabilities of any of the superpowers. That strategic capability is mainly expressed in transit.

Q. Would port calls by ships suspected of carrying tactical nuclear weapons be permitted?

A. We have not reached that point yet in the drafting. But we have watched the nuclear-free treaty drawn up by countries in the South Pacific. They left it to each

of the governments signing the treaty to decide whether or not to permit such port calls. We have noted that.

Q. Are Indonesia and its partners concerned that economic unity in Western Europe after 1992 will prompt the EC to impose rather than lower barriers to imports?

A. While ASEAN regards the purposeful movement of the EC towards economic unity as a great achievement, it fears that such integration, if not by explicit policy then by the interplay of economic forces, will create an inward-looking Europe. We are worried that in this enlarged market, the countries of the EC will spend a lot of time trading with one another or adjusting to one another, with the result that they become more protectionist towards their outside trading partners.

We have told the EC of our concerns. We have been given assurances that international trade is vital for Western Europe and that the doors to this trade will not be closed after 1992. But we are going to watch very carefully how things work out.

WORLD BRIEFS

Yugoslavs Protest Strife in Kosovo

TITO VRBAS, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Defying calls by authorities for an end to protest meetings, 15,000 Serbs and Montenegrins packed in the central square of this northeast Yugoslav town on Saturday to demand the immediate settlement of ethnic tensions in troubled Kosovo Province.

Serbs have held several mass protests in the past few weeks in support of a drive by the Serbian Communist Party chief, Slobodan Milosevic, to reduce the powers of the two autonomous Serbian provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina.

Many Serbs are angry at the plight of the Slavic minority in Kosovo, which is fleeing the province alleging persecution by its ethnic Albanian majority. More than 30,000 non-Albanians, mostly Serbs and Montenegrins, have fled since Albanian nationalist riots led to martial law being imposed briefly in 1981.

Ceausescu Meets Grosz Over Dispute

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Hungarian prime minister, Karoly Grosz, met Sunday with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania in the Romanian city of Arad to try to solve a long-standing dispute between the two Warsaw Pact allies.

Hungary's official MTI press agency, monitored in Vienna, said the "working meeting" — the first high-level talks between the two nations in 11 years — began immediately after Mr. Grosz's arrival.

Relations between Bucharest and Budapest have long been soured by Hungarian resentment of Romania's treatment of its 2 million citizens of Hungarian descent. The dispute deepened in June when tens of thousands marched through Budapest in protest of Romania's aggressive modernization plans. These involve the razing of 8,000 villages, many inhabited by ethnic Hungarians.

Japanese Blamed for Fatal Sinking

LIMA (Reuters) — President Alan Garcia Perez was quoted Sunday as saying that the crew of a Japanese fishing boat had caused the sinking of a Peruvian Navy submarine that killed seven sailors and left 23 missing for nearly 24 hours.

Mr. Garcia said Captain Daniel Nieva and six crew members died Friday after a Japanese trawler rammed the 100-meter (325-foot) U.S.-made submarine. The captain of the ship died when he went to close a hatch and became trapped in a compartment as it filled with water. Mr. Garcia said the boat crashed into the submarine after mistaking its turn for a small craft when "actually 70 meters of it had still not passed" by the PLO itself has been.

The issue of a government in exile has become more urgent following the decision by Jordan last month to sever its 40-year administrative rule in the West Bank and other ties to the occupied area.

The primary significance of creating a government in exile is political, Western diplomats said — to put pressure on Israel to give up control of the occupied territories. The two areas have been under Israeli occupation since 1967, while the West Bank's legal institutions continued to be financed by Jordan, which controlled the area from 1948 to 1967.

Comparing the proposed government in exile to the one established in London by Charles de Gaulle during World War II, Mr. Abu Sharif said: "I know it does not mean sovereignty. Sovereignty will come after putting an end to occupation."

"We have no other choice but to proceed unilaterally," he said. "We will go ahead in fulfilling the requirements for the declaration of independence."

"We have the land, although it is occupied. We have the people, part of which is under occupation. We will be forming our government, and the fourth element will be world recognition."

The PLO has been considering a government in exile since the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip began almost nine months ago. Various ideas for the form that such a government should take have been circulating among Palestinian groups in recent weeks.

The idea has deepened divisions among Palestinians, with groups based in Damascus and opposed to Israel's policy.

Even if a Palestinian government in exile were to recognize Israel, that would be unlikely to change Israel's policy.

Mr. Abu Sharif said that implicit in the impending move was a decision to accept Israel's existence as a state, something the PLO has so far refused to do.

Referring to United Nations resolutions that provide for the establishment of Jewish and Arab states and for the withdrawal by Israel from territory occupied in the 1967 Middle East war, Mr. Abu Sharif said:

"A Palestinian government in exile would be unlikely to change Israel's policy."

The article, written by two British doctors and an American doctor, said passengers on flights of four hours or more risked developing a blood clot in the legs that could lead to chest pains and heart failure. They said the problems could occur in any cramped conditions, even if flying business class or first class, but were more likely in economy class.

The doctors advised exercising the leg muscles while sitting, getting up to walk around the aircraft from time to time and avoiding alcohol, smoking and inside seats.

Air France will begin direct service on Fridays between Paris and San Juan, Puerto Rico, starting Nov. 4.

Train services on the main Madrid-Paris rail link were interrupted for five hours Sunday after two phone calls in the name of the Basque guerrilla group ETA said bombs had been placed on the line, Spanish police said. No bombs were found.

American Caribbean Airline, which is owned by a group of Guyanese born-businessmen in the United States, has received permission to operate between New York and Guyana, the Guyanese Ministry of Transport has announced.

France May Vote on New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — A nationwide referendum to enact a peace plan for New Caledonia is likely to be held in France on Nov. 6, Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Sunday.

The Socialist government has resorted to this rarely used form of vote to give greater constitutional validity to a peace plan for New Caledonia sponsored by Mr. Rocard. The territory's two opposing groups have repeatedly complained that measures enacted by one government are rapidly scrapped by following cabinet.

Under the plan, a year of direct rule from Paris will be followed by nine years of limited self-rule and culminate with an independence referendum in 1998.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Exercise on Flights, Doctors Advise

LONDON (AP) — People on long flights should exercise their leg muscles if they want to stay healthy, particularly if they are flying in economy class when they might be more cramped, according to an article in the British medical journal *The Lancet*.

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U.S. Officials Quarrel Over PLO Office at UN

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials engaged last week in a bitter internal debate over whether to appeal a federal court decision that upholds the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to keep an observer mission at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

Justice Department officials argued that the government should file an appeal and should persist in its effort to close the mission as they said Congress intended.

There is a unanimous belief in this department that the decision should be appealed," a senior Justice Department official said. "And it will be appealed unless there is some extraordinary request from the president himself to the contrary."

Mr. Hamdi reaffirmed Iraq's claim to sovereignty over the waterway. In 1980, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq repudiated the 1973 treaty that divided the waterway in the middle.

"Any attempt to minimize the full sovereignty of Iraq on this vital lane would be faced with categorical rejection from our side," Mr. Hamdi said.

Iraq has said that the treaty remains valid and has rejected Iraqi claims to complete sovereignty over the waterway.

Mr. Hamdi warned that "any procrastination exercised by the Iranian side in this respect would harm the issue of peace."

25 Killed by Floods in Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — Flooding in the mountains west of Tehran killed 25 people and injured 18, Iranian television reported Saturday. The report, monitored in Nicosia, said seven people were still missing after the Friday floods.

Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, said: "It was a grave mistake for Congress to attempt to close the PLO office. It would violate the United Nations Headquarters Agreement."

A federal district judge, Edmund L. Palmer, accepted that view on June 29, when he ruled that, under the 1947 agreement, "the United States must allow PLO representatives access to and presence in the vicinity of the United Nations."

In addition, State Department officials noted that other countries overwhelmingly opposed the U.S. effort to close the observer mission. If the effort succeeds, it will adversely affect the U.S. campaign to revive the Middle East peace process, they said.

The dispute must be resolved

within the next few days. The government cannot appeal Judge Palmer's decision unless it files a notice of appeal by Monday. Officials from the White House and the departments of State and Justice debated the issue in meetings and in telephone calls in Washington and in California, where Ronald Reagan is on vacation.

The debate comes at a time when Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the organization, is considering a speech to the UN General Assembly in New York later this year.

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SYRIA: Soviet Base Being Built

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles and other munitions at Tartus.

The base is used by Soviet submarines, cruisers, destroyers, mine-sweepers and landing ships, he said. While the surface ships come from the Black Sea Fleet, the submarines come from the Northern Fleet, and would have to return more often to distant ports on the Kola Peninsula if they had no Mediterranean base.

White House officials said they had repeatedly asked the U.S. Embassy in Damascus to obtain detailed information about the purpose and use of buildings under construction in the port of Tartus. But so far, the officials said, the embassy had not provided any details about the new installation or

Bush's Stature Seems to Grow As His Campaign Gets Rolling

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — With his body mired in controversy and his judgment questioned by editorialists at every stop, Vice President George Bush had every reason last week to be discouraged, even angry.

But Mr. Bush, often described as a whiner and a wimp, has rarely performed better during a quarter century in politics according to those who have watched him over the years.

The Republican presidential nominee's speeches were crisp and

he became "the standard bearer of a great party."

He began redefining himself in stronger terms and tearing down the Democratic presidential nominee, Michael S. Dukakis. He called himself a "pit bull" and acted like one. He questioned Mr. Dukakis' background in foreign affairs, his record as a "liberal" governor of Massachusetts, his values as a "liberal" and "member of the American Civil Liberties Union," and even his patriotism, for voting a 1977 bill that would have required teachers to lead students in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

Still, everywhere he went, Mr. Bush was surrounded by what he called a "feeding frenzy" of news reports about Mr. Quayle's privileged background, undistinguished academic career and use of family influence to try to get into the Indiana National Guard.

Mr. Bush's advisers argued, perhaps wishfully, that his handling of the Quayle crisis has added to his stature.

"He's been tough," said Charlie Black, a senior campaign adviser.

"He steadfastly defended Quayle. He showed real leadership."

Mr. Bush personally wrote the Quayle defense he used before the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, where he said, "at least he didn't go to Canada, he didn't burn his draft card, and he damn sure didn't burn the American flag."

Pointing to his heart, Mr. Bush said aboard Air Force Two, "That part came right from here."

Only twice in the pressure-packed days since his nomination in New Orleans has Mr. Bush faltered. Interestingly, neither was related to the selection of Mr. Quayle.

In Portland, Oregon, Mr. Bush stumbled when interrupted by hecklers. But more revealing was his poor performance at a Hollywood gala, where he appeared with

President Ronald Reagan. Being on the same stage as Mr. Reagan seemed to diminish Mr. Bush. His speech lost its fire as he stumbled over lines.

Ever since he began the race for the Republican presidential nomination, he has been plagued by three problems: his blind loyalty to Mr. Reagan; his lack of concrete accomplishments during two decades of government service, despite an impressive résumé; and public uneasiness about his character, the so-called stature question.

In short, Mr. Bush has not looked like a person in command. This began to change in New Orleans and continued on several levels last week.

On the most subtle level, Mr. Bush started distancing himself, if ever so slightly, from Mr. Reagan. It was a movement of political necessity as much as conviction.

In California, a state with a strong environmental movement as well as 47 electoral college votes, Mr. Bush said he would put "greater emphasis" than Mr. Reagan on cleaning up toxic waste and air pollution. In Texas, a state with a large Hispanic population as well as 29 electoral votes, he pledged to enforce affirmative action programs, generally ignored by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Bush also backed away from Mr. Reagan's hard-line support of the Strategic Defense Initiative program, saying in a New York Times interview that a "full deployment of the space-based missile defense system would be 'very expensive and would depend on the results of further research.'

The emergence of Mr. Bush's large and handsome family as major figures in the campaign represented yet another break with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush's family has always been close and politically active, but Mr. Bush didn't make



During a campaign stop in Houston, George Bush showed his fellow Republicans that his boots bore the Lone Star flag of Texas.

much of that during his vice presidential years. "We had to keep them under wraps because of the contrast with the Reagan kids," an adviser said.

Under the instruction of his press adviser, Roger Ailes, Mr. Bush's speaking style has improved noticeably. His speech more slowly. His voice is lower. His hand motions are more pronounced and controlled.

At the same time, Mr. Bush has developed a revised, punchier

stump speech, one that allows him to hammer at Mr. Dukakis and talk comfortably about himself at the same time.

Poll results have been favorable as well. Mr. Bush, trailing Mr. Dukakis by a wide margin six weeks ago, has moved up dramatically in polls taken by the news organizations and by the campaign poll taker Robert Teeter.

"The consensus is George Bush is slightly ahead," Mr. Black said. "We're in for a very close race."

Several historians who were questioned about the sentiments of the Founding Fathers said that although Mr. Bush's assertion was probably correct as a matter of U.S. history, it was irrelevant and even misleading in the context in which Mr. Bush spoke.

Professor Richard Morris of Columbia University is an authority on the Revolutionary War period and the editor of the papers of John Jay, the first chief justice. Mr. Morris said that leaders of the American Revolution supported the use of loyalty oaths to distinguish between friends and foes.

"The probability is that the Founding Fathers would not have objected to requiring children to recite the Pledge of Allegiance," Mr. Morris said. "But it doesn't seem to me that the Revolutionary period is a very good place to look. The question is not what the Founding Fathers might have thought, but how the Supreme Court has interpreted the First Amendment."

Robert Post, a historian and law professor at the University of California at Berkeley, said that speculation on the Founding Fathers' views of the Pledge of Allegiance

was "a fruitless and problematic exercise" because the pledge was not written until 1892. The pledge was written for the magazine *Youth's Companion*, for the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World.

Mr. Post noted that the Supreme Court did not interpret the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech, on which the court based its 1943 decision in West Virginia State Board of Education vs. Barnette, as applying to the states until the 1930s.

Mr. Dukakis has replied that such a law would be unconstitutional and that Mr. Bush would not be qualified to be president if he had signed it.

Legal precedent seems to be on Mr. Dukakis' side. A 1943 ruling

by the U.S. Supreme Court and subsequent decisions make it clear that state law cannot compel recitation of the pledge.

But it is also clear that much more than legal precedent is involved. For both presidential contenders, this is a debate over symbols and concepts that resonate as deeply with the present and future as they do with the past: the flag, the Supreme Court, the U.S. Constitution and patriotism.

Writing for the majority, Justice Robert H. Jackson said that it was appropriate for the state to foster patriotism through "persuasion and example," but not by compulsion. "Compulsory unification of opinion achieves only the unanimity of the graveyard," he said.

The court has expanded on the Barnette opinion in the years since 1943, citing it, for example, in a 1977 ruling that New Hampshire could not compel residents to use automobile license plates with the state motto, "Live Free or Die" to which Jehovah's Witnesses also ob-

serve this constitution.

At the federal level, both the president and members of Congress take pains to uphold the con-

stitution.

This debate is, in fact, an old one

in the U.S. system and despite

much scholarly commentary over

the years, there is no simple answer

to the question of what a member

of one of the nonjudicial branches

of government is supposed to do

about the constitution.

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stitution. The U.S. Constitution it-

sself, in Article Six, also requires

members of state governments to

support this constitution."

**the selection of fashion
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Quayle Exudes Confidence, Despite Controversies

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

IRVINE, California — The toughest week of his life was coming to a close, and Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana was feeling very good about himself.

"I've always had a great deal of confidence in myself," said the Republican vice-presidential nominee in his hotel suite. "I had a great deal of confidence when I ran a very uphill race for Congress in 1976; a great deal of confidence when I ran for president in 1980; a great deal of confidence that I will begin to articulate the issues that the American people are interested in."

"I've always had a great deal of self-confidence, and you'll begin, if you haven't already, to see that."

Outside Mr. Quayle's suite, a star-struck woman was taking souvenir photographs of his luggage, just one of many signs of the senator's new cachet.

Inside his suite, the senator was

posing for pictures with the family of Kenneth Khachigian, a veteran Republican speechwriter who is now spinning conservative messages for Mr. Quayle.

The senator, whom Vice President George Bush plucked from relative obscurity to bring glamour, youth and conservatism to the Republican ticket, said that, even in the midst of negative reports about his military and educational record, he had never considered dropping off the ticket. He said he also did not worry about whether there would be any lasting damage from the controversies clinging to his fledgling campaign.

"Once I made the decision to fill out the forms and submit all the health records and tax records and personal data and all that to the Bush campaign," he said, "I never look back. Go through Nov. 8."

The senator disagrees with those

Democratic pundits who say that Mr. Bush, the Republican candidate for president, and Mr. Quayle look more like a doubles team at a tennis tournament than a political ticket. He said he is pleased with the rapport that they have.

"I have a lot of respect for George Bush personally, respect for what he has done in public service and I show that," Mr. Quayle said. "I show it privately and I show it publicly."

It has been noted that Mr. Quayle, with the adoring smile he casts toward the vice president and with his own enthusiastic personality, makes Mr. Bush seem more statesmanlike when they appear together.

Many politicians feel that one of the lessons of 1984, when Geraldine A. Ferraro was selected as the Democratic nominee for vice president, was that never again should a party choose a candidate for a national ticket who would have to develop a national reputation on that ticket. But Mr. Quayle has a

sunny temperament that seems to have helped him deflect the week's criticism with little bitterness or emotional scars. The campaign has hurt the jokes — Johnny Carson teasing that a war movie about the senator would be called "Thirty Seconds Over Indiana" rather than "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," and Bob Hope remarking that he has golf balls older than Mr. Quayle.

And Mr. Quayle has seen the signs like "Spoiled Rich Sissy" and "Did Your Daddy Get You This Job, Too?" but he is philosophical.

"Let me say, if I could have written the script, I would have written my introduction to America much differently," he said. "I would much rather have been introduced as who I am, a dedicated family man, somebody who believes very strongly in principles and ideology, somebody that feels he can offer strong leadership for the nation, and then get into all these other things. That would have been my preference, but it didn't turn out that way so we'll do it backwards."

Although advisers to Mr. Bush may be furious with Senator Bob Dole of Kansas for his comments about Mr. Quayle's potential to hurt the ticket with white middle-aged men, skeptical of the controversy over his national guard service, Mr. Quayle shrugs off the biting remark. He seems to feel that Mr. Dole, the Republican Senate leader, will eventually come around.

"Bob Dole's my leader," he says. "As the Republican leader, he can say anything he wants to."

The probability is that the Founding Fathers would not have objected to requiring children to recite the Pledge of Allegiance," Mr. Morris said. "But it doesn't seem to me that the Revolutionary period is a very good place to look. The question is not what the Founding Fathers might have thought, but how the Supreme Court has interpreted the First Amendment."

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Polls Depict U.S. Electorate as Fickle

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If Senator Dan Quayle was an awful choice for vice president, why was George Bush doing so well in the polls last week?

Could it be that the electorate did not consider the senator so awful, or considered other issues to be more important?

Either way, rarely have the polls sketched a picture of such a fickle electorate.

In late July, after the Democratic convention, the polls indicated that the voters seemed ready to give the contest to Michael S. Dukakis in a landslide.

But after the Republican convention, they seemed to move in droves over to Mr. Bush. He held narrow leads in several major polls issued last week, despite the fact that many of the polls indicated that the public had generally negative views of Mr. Quayle.

This confusion in what amounted to the first real week of the formal election campaign may be a symptom of a quiet sort of political identity crisis in which Americans are wondering just what it is they want — and what the country

wants — after eight years of Ronald Reagan.

After all the talk about a Republican ascendancy, Republicans have to face the disquieting fact that the number of Americans who think of themselves as Republicans is not much different now from what it was in 1980.

The Bush and Dukakis campaigns speak constantly of "the Reagan Democrats" as one of the most important groups in the 1988 electorate.

The phrase describes the many people who defected from the Democrats, but it also illustrates what the Republicans have failed to do.

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OPINION

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Let the Real Debate Begin

The nasty people who took the U.S. presidential candidates away should give them back. Imagine what an interesting campaign it would be if Michael Dukakis and George Bush — the real ones, not those make-believe from central casting — were still running. The governor and vice president, God rest them, were bright and able men with different views on the major issues of the day. Instead of the pap these substitutes are feeding us they would have had a real debate.

Do you wonder about what? It's easy. The budget deficit is the leading domestic problem facing the next president. It continues to be \$150 billion a year; that's high; a deficit requires the Federal Reserve Board, for a variety of reasons, to keep interest rates higher than it would like or otherwise would be healthy; yet when the next recession occurs, as sooner or later it will, the Fed's maneuvering room will only be reduced because it will want even more to bring interest rates down, but the budget deficit will be going up. More than a trillion dollars has been added to the national debt in the last eight years; the previous debt that had taken the government almost 200 years to accumulate was more than doubled. There has to be a tax increase. The serious question is not whether, but what kind. Income? Sales? Energy? By all means tell us.

There is at the same time a social deficit. Everyone understands where the needs are: health care, housing, long-term care for the elderly, child care, the cost of college. Partly the question is what the next president will do; even more, it may be what he will not. There isn't money even to make a useful start in all these areas at once. Some will have to wait; some may have to be financed at the expense of existing programs still intact. Which will it be? Nor does it do to say — or

worse yet, not to say — that these will be financed out of the surplus in the Social Security fund. That's supposed to pay for the baby boomers' retirement; what's the next president going to do with it in the interim?

The same questions occur in defense. For all the braking of the build-up in the last several years, there are still more units and weapons in contemplation than there is money in sight to pay for them. Not all make sense; the build-up was not well thought-out. The candidates should press each other: Which will you drop? Which capabilities give up? This is not just, or even primarily, a budget question; it rests on foreign policy concerns and perceptions.

What if the two candidates were to debate what the turmoil in the Soviet Union and within the Communist world in general implied for U.S. policy? What if they were to have a serious discussion, as distinct from a name-calling exchange, concerning the dangers and possibilities in Central America and how they think about these?

What if they were to talk about what they would do, as distinct from complaining only about what the other said somewhere or saying what should have been done?

There's plenty else. Income inequality has grown in America in the last eight years, though the problem seems to have begun before. Are they for that or against it? What would they do? How hard would they really muscle other countries on trade? How much do they think that sort of things matters, as opposed to being able to keep the dollar where it belongs? How forgiving might they toward Third World debt? How high a price would either pay for cleaner air?

It would have been nice to know. Too bad the candidates are gone. So many good questions, so little time to get the answers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Start With Foreign Policy

Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis have all the makings for a profound debate on foreign affairs, if they would only join the issues.

Mr. Bush seems to have a better understanding than his Democratic rival of the world as it is, a continuing cockpit of power and threats. Mr. Dukakis has not adequately explained how he would combine force and diplomacy to bargain with the Soviets on arms control or reassure friendly states in the Gulf.

Mr. Dukakis appears more thoughtful than his Republican opponent about the world as it might be, offering possibilities for international cooperation to combat common threats to the environment and from economic competition, and new ways of working with Moscow. Mr. Bush portrays this thinking as naive but looks short-sighted himself.

Yet Mr. Bush has already demonstrated that it's possible for candidates to become more, not less reasonable during a campaign. On "star wars," for example, he has shown himself open to argument and fact. He said last week that a full space-based defensive system would be "very expensive" and that decision on deployment should await future research. This represents a commendable departure from ideological cheerleading and lays the basis for debate with an even more skeptical Mr. Dukakis.

At the same time, Mr. Bush remains guilty of campaign hyperbole when he charges that his rival favors "appeasement" and "unilateral disarmament." It's true, though, that Mr. Dukakis has some blind spots when it comes to the measured use of American power. Take the Euromissile treaty. Was Washington's deployment of new missiles key factor in Moscow's agreeing to eliminate its superiority in medium-range missiles? Mr. Dukakis thinks not and attributes Soviet concessions almost entirely to Mikhail Gorbachev and his economic plight. But Moscow had already paid for its missiles, and maintaining them would have cost little. Mr. Bush rightly argues that Mr. Gorbachev's incentive to give away his missiles flowed from U.S. defenses backed by both parties.

Incentives will also play a big part in the

continuing talks to halve strategic nuclear arms. Mr. Dukakis opposes further work on two new mobile land-based missiles, as being unnecessary and too costly. While these arguments have merit, Mr. Bush rightly counters that the weapons ought not to be canceled unilaterally. There's also the matter of U.S. leadership and toughness in a messy world. Mr. Dukakis didn't like the idea of sending the U.S. Navy into the Gulf unilaterally. He would have sent in the ships only as part of a multilateral action. But Mr. Bush makes more sense in arguing that America had to go first in order to give allies and friends the necessary confidence to follow.

Mr. Dukakis becomes more convincing when he looks ahead. With Moscow's new willingness to resolve regional disputes, he sees possibilities for strengthening the United Nations. Mr. Bush condemns this now (he didn't when UN Ambassador) as dangerous soft-mindedness. But it was the UN, albeit backed by U.S. power, that played a critical role in engineering the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the truce between Iran and Iraq and the emerging settlement in Namibia. And would Mr. Bush prefer U.S. and not UN troops absorbing the casualties in southern Lebanon, Cyprus and elsewhere?

Mr. Dukakis is also clear sighted on the need for international cooperation to work out common solutions to problems like acid rain, sea pollution, trade disputes and drugtrafficking. Mr. Bush surely should recognize the value of this kind of multilateralism.

Neither candidate has been persuasive on Central America or the Middle East. Mr. Bush simply talks about beating Nicaragua over the head militarily, and that means endless war. Mr. Dukakis undervalues the role of force in bringing the Sandinistas to the bargaining table and now would deny the Nicaraguan rebels even economic aid. Neither has said anything useful about managing the next dangerous phases in Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Respect, approbation and conceivably even votes await the candidate who will start a serious debate on these matters.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Burma: Encouraging Signs

Burma is now witness to an elemental display of pure people power. Changes are occurring without covert or overt help, sanctions or the carefully coaxed phrases of diplomats, and without even visible leadership for the protest movement. The Burmese people seem near to sweeping away the one-party Socialist dictatorship that misruled and intimidated them for 26 years. The pace of change and the absence of leadership suggest instability, even chaos. Yet it's not easy to imagine a government as oppressive and incompetent as that of U Ne Win.

Protests began last year with students rebelling against the consequences of years of economic mismanagement. This spring, the Ne Win regime responded with a murderous crackdown that sparked the fury of the entire Burmese nation. The crisis peaked last month when the general resigned and called for a vote on the future of one-party rule. But the ruling party rejected the referendum and chose General Sein Lwin, a key architect of the crackdown, as president. People swarmed into the streets, their fear melted by rage, and bared their chests to army bullets. Once its guns no longer intimidated, the regime lost its nerve. Government workers joined the protests. Regular newspapers disappeared from the

streets, promising to print only "genuine news reports" once they returned. Rangoon radio announcers disowned the false news reports they used to read at government behest. Former teachers at the Defense Academy urged soldiers not to follow any orders to repress the people's cause.

No such orders seem likely. U Maung Maung, who replaced U Sein Lwin after three turbulent weeks, has released political prisoners and called for the referendum on one-party rule to be held Sept. 12.

With no clear leadership, it is difficult to know what to expect should the protest movement prevail. But some signs are encouraging. The original economic complaints have more recently been joined to a call for multiparty democracy, American style. Pro-democracy demonstrators have gravitated toward the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon, making it a symbol of their aspirations.

In an isolated land forgotten by the outside world, people with courage in their hearts and freedom on their lips have stood up to the guns of a mendacious regime and compelled it to yield. Outsiders can cheer this achievement, and stand ready to offer more concrete assistance in the rebuilding process that still lies ahead.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Hungary's Sweet Revenge:
Moscow's Aping Budapest

By F. A. Kunz

MONTREAL — The Soviet Government under Mikhail Gorbachev is looking to Hungary as a model for reinvigorating its economy and pouring new life into a circulatory system threatened by ideological arteriosclerosis. Does the Kremlin really know what it is for?

In the years following the abortive 1956 uprising, the Hungarian government under Janos Kadar pursued a deliberate policy of "liberalization" — that is, relaxing certain aspects of central control — a policy that is being vigorously carried forward by Mr. Kadar's successor, Karoly Grosz.

Although anathema to old-line Soviet orthodoxy, this course has had the grudging acquiescence of successive Soviet governments — part, no doubt, to help relieve Hungary's national trauma caused by the suppression of the revolt.

Through this partial fillip to individual initiative, everyday life in Hungary has improved. The quantity and quality of goods is better. At the same, long-term structural problems, especially in the form of serious international indebtedness, inflation and even the growing specter of unemployment have set in. At first these liabilities were hidden, but by the early 1980s they became evident and have proved quite intrusive.

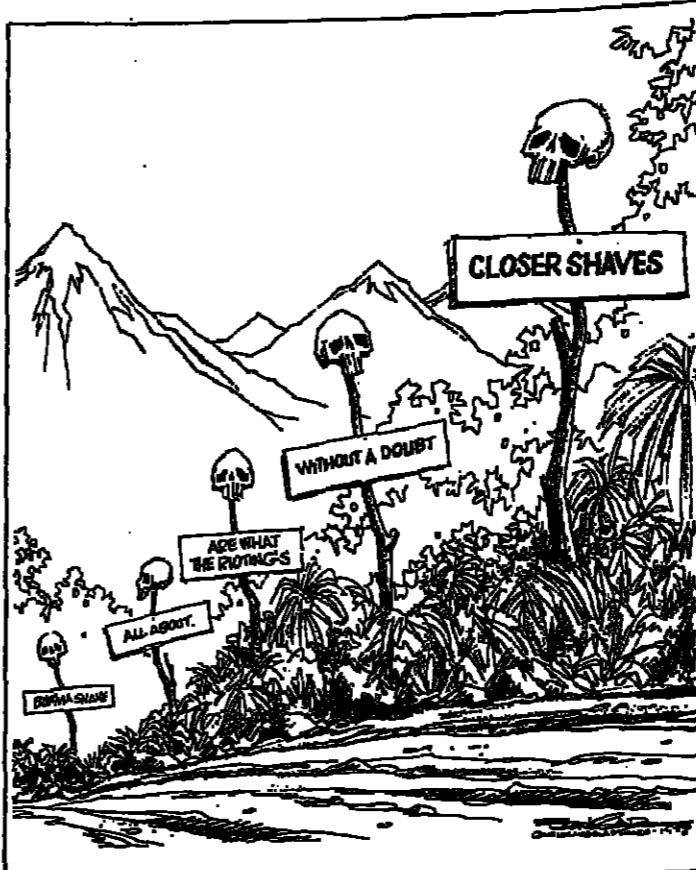
A class of newly rich has gradually emerged and with it a new kind of social polarization — not along the axis of political power but of wealth and social consumption. Members of this class, not the temptations of ostentatious living (so familiar in Third World settings)

leave behind a trail of greed and envy as the rest of society desperately tries to duplicate their success.

When the pursuit of material goods as the object of life takes place in circumstances of partial scarcity, it creates a spectacle that is even more morally pitiful than the usual crassness of full-blown consumerism. In the compulsive scramble for every imaginable material advantage, people try to augment their "official" wages with additional sources of income, while setting world records in divorce and in psychosomatic illnesses. Indeed, it may be argued that in today's Hungary the "proletariat" consists of those living on a single income. All this takes place against the background of an ideology that enshrines the ideal of equality. But the contradictions do not stop there.

Most of this activity is channeled through what Hungarian sociologists have called a "second economy" and "second society," even "second culture." It takes place behind the state's back, so to speak, but with the state's tacit toleration. In these circumstances, the notion of national planning, always somewhat hollow, becomes wholly fictitious and serves as an ideological fig leaf to cover a schizoid world that forms a habitat for wheeler-dealers.

In carrying on this complicated game of consumerism under the guise of a socialist planned economy, the whole country, government and people, has been engaged in a silent conspiracy against the Russians, just as it was a hundred years ago against Austria. Such mechanisms as nervous



ticks, can become habitual, it appears, within the national nervous system.

Mr. Kadar used to address the people Roosevelt-like, as "my friends," acknowledging problems and mistakes and publicly asking for advice.

This tone from on high helped establish a gung-ho atmosphere. "We all know it is a tremendous fraud but why not enjoy it while it lasts?" seems to be the public mood of cynicism underlying the peculiar mixture of frivolity, exultation, restlessness and anxiety that characterizes the national mind-set.

If there were reliable techniques of

measuring such things, Hungary would be a strong candidate for the title of the most cynical country in the world. But national cynicism is political quicksand in the long run.

This is the system. The Soviet Union, more than three decades after militarily putting down the Hungarians' uprising, has now set out to imitate. Sweet revenge for Hungary!

The writer, who teaches political science at McGill University in Montreal, left Hungary in 1956. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

No Disasters,
But Also No
Leadership

By Flora Lewis

CHATEAU DE CANECA, France — Interest rates are up and the dollar has been bumped down because of renewed fears of inflation. Both U.S. presidential candidates skin-warily aside from hard questions of what they would do about the huge U.S. deficits and the strains in international trade and the financial system. Still, the world economy is muddling along despite repeated prophecies of doom over the last decade.

Last October's stock market crash has come and gone without lasting disaster. There is a temptation to suppose that not looking is enough to keep trouble away, that plodding on will confound the Cassandra.

That is not the view of a group of senior experts, bankers and business men at an Aspen Institute meeting here to discuss the United States and the world economy. Yet they are far less pessimistic than they were when most of these same people, from the United States, Europe and Japan, met in Venice two years ago.

Nobody sees roses coming up all over. But there is a quiet new confidence that governments can do what has to be done to avert catastrophe. A major reason is precisely that some warnings were headed.

For these people, the key is international cooperation. That requires political will, always a dicey matter because elections are only national. The leaders must win the power to make decisions, inevitably entailing sacrifice, from public opinion, which is not accustomed to looking very far ahead or very far ahead.

Among these people, at any rate, nobody imagines any longer that one country, or a limited group of countries, can fend for itself or maintain prosperity without making compromises with the world beyond.

That has not quelled student protests, and, in any case, the prospects for quick progress with the north are uncertain. But the major outside players — Washington, Tokyo, Beijing and Moscow — agree that it is essential to dismantle Pyeongyang's self-imposed isolation and militancy. And the opposition political parties and the South Korean people generally support Mr. Roh's approach and oppose the student demonstrators.

Despite these gains, the political road ahead in South Korea will not be smooth. The personal and political antagonisms built up over decades have not disappeared. Deep yearnings for reconciliation with a real threat from the north. Politically sensitive investigations — into alleged corruption of the Chun Doo Hwan regime, the Kwangju incident of May 1980, in which 200 or more people were killed by the armed forces, and charges of fraud in the recent elections — have been launched by the National Assembly.

Nonetheless, South Korean politicians understand that future success at the polls will be denied those who rely on the extremes of militarism or radicalism or even narrow-minded partisanship.

Mr. Roh successfully fought last week to have his party endorse an immigration policy that, while formally reasserting "non-discrimination," would emphasize that a Liberal government would have the right to alter the mix of immigrants in the name of social cohesion. In a comment that has outraged many small-L liberal colleagues in his own party, Mr. Rohard suggested that the rate of Asian immigration should be slowed "a little."

Australia had previously had a largely bipartisan policy on immigration, with both government and opposition trying to keep the issue out of it. Suddenly, bipartisanship has been smashed.

Two decades ago, the country formally buried the white Australia policy that had done so much damage to its reputation in Asia, although several years ago the debate about Asian immigration flared because of the large influx of "boat people." In 1980-81, it was 22.4 percent (although 28.5 percent in 1979-80). If current trends continue, by the year 2025, 7 percent of the population would be Asian-born, compared with 2.6 percent in 1980.

Australia has been relatively successful in digesting large numbers of immigrants. A massive post-war program of encouraging immigrants from Europe provided one of the foundations for Australia's economic growth in the 1950s and 1960s. The people now coming from Asia, too, have been absorbed with relatively few tensions. But the consensus is fragile. Public opinion surveys show that people would like Asian immigration reduced. There is opposition to immigration generally and to the policy of "multi-culturalism" that has been in place for a decade. One risk of the present debate is that it stirs this latent opposition and prejudice.

Warnings about the perceptions of the Liberal policy

would produce in Asia have come not only from the Labor prime minister, Bob Hawke, but from the former Liberal prime minister, Malcolm Fraser. Mr. Fraser, recently in Japan, said the matter had been raised with him there. (The issue might strike a particularly sensitive chord in Japan because it is well aware of the anti-Japanese feeling that recently has arisen in Australia: A survey commissioned by the Japanese Embassy recently found that more than 70 percent of the Australians questioned felt the level of Japanese investment in Australia should not be increased.) In Singapore, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has said Australia is probably being damaged in Southeast Asia by the debate. The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has issued similar warnings.

Mr. Hawke has repeatedly said that the Labor government will not waver from a non-racial immigration policy. He said he would be willing to fight an election on the principle and expressed concern about how Australian-Asian relations may be harmed by what is happening.

Mr. Hawke's stand on immigration may be an attempt to shore up his embattled leadership, as well as part of a general move to portray Liberals as a distinct alternative to the Hawke government, which has captured the middle ground of the Australian electorate. If so, the latest opinion polls suggest, this has been unsuccessful: the opposition's ratings, and Mr. Hawke's, are down.

But no one is winning on this issue. Mr. Hawke's leadership is being increasingly questioned. Mr. Hawke is aware that immigration is a time bomb for the government. Indeed, last week he sacked his immigration minister, Clyde Holding, because he thought Mr. Holding was not up to handling the debate. And the worst victim of all will be Australia's reputation abroad.

The writer, chief political correspondent for the newspaper *The Age* in Melbourne, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Race Rears Its Ugly Head in Australia

By

No Dice
But All
Leaders

Violent Cocaine Trail Takes A New Turn, Through Brazil

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — For years, U.S. drug experts — watching as the rising power of the cocaine barons spread violence and corruption along the Andean backbone of Latin America — shuddered at the thought that Brazil might someday be drawn into the narcotics trade.

They noted that Brazil's 9,100 miles (14,700 kilometers) of land borders, its 4,600 miles of coastline and its superior air and maritime connections could make it an ideal transhipment point for cocaine headed north from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

They even cautioned the Brazilians — who, to the eyes of the Americans, seemed unconcerned — that their vast nation could become a producer of coca leaf and a refiner of cocaine.

They warned that Brazil might become entangled in the cycle of drug abuse and organized crime that has ensnared its neighbors to the west, notably Colombia and Bolivia.

Today, at a pace that is alarming the local and foreign police, those dark forecasts are coming true. Brazil has emerged as the most important new player in the international narcotics trade, with a role in every stage of the drug chain, from production to consumption.

The American warnings went mostly unheeded, and the Brazilian federal police must now confront the spread of drug smuggling without the resources, experience or political backing needed to take on an aggressive drug syndicate that has clearly seized the initiative.

"The situation is critical, really critical," said Claudio Barroso Mello, the chief of the narcotics division of the federal police in Rio de Janeiro. "I have only 18 agents here, and we have only 300 in all of Brazil. Everything favors the traffickers."

The United States has increased the money it contributes to anti-drug efforts in Brazil from \$200,000 in 1985 to \$2.2 million this year. That financing has enabled the federal police, considered competent and honest by foreign specialists, to mount an operation this month to expand searches for narcotics at major airports.

Seizures of cocaine have risen from about 200 pounds in 1981 to 10 times that amount last year. In the first six months of this year, about 2,000 pounds were seized. But a sense of despair is setting in as the dimension of the problem becomes clear. "Ten years ago, one kilo was considered a big seizure," Mr. Barroso said. "Today, the shipments are of hundreds of kilos."

And we catch only a tiny percentage of them."

Already, in Rio de Janeiro, narcotics have become a political problem because of the power that armed drug gangs have over the sprawling hillside shantytowns, known as *favelas*, that serve as local distribution points for cocaine. In June, the state government ordered the police to raid Rocinha, the largest *favela*, but many other poor sections are still under the control of the *favelas*.

What most worries narcotics experts is the extraordinary difficulty in monitoring drug activities in a country the size of Brazil, which is only slightly smaller than the United States. Brazil's 2,000-mile land border with Bolivia is as long as the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The country, South America's largest, has borders of about 1,000 miles with Peru and 1,040 miles with Colombia, and it is also connected to those two countries by the Amazon River and by dozens of its major tributaries.

The mid-1980s also saw the expansion of the cocaine market in Western Europe, and Brazil has better air and sea connections and greater trade with the Common Market nations than any other Latin country. And with the street price of cocaine three times higher in Amsterdam than in New York, for example, traffickers had a strong incentive for developing Brazil.

The smugglers began diverting more cocaine through Rio de Janeiro to parts of southern Brazil within reach of major air and sea ports. The drugs were shipped by small aircraft from Bolivia or Paraguay, or hidden in cargo carried by ocean-going vessels that ply the Amazon River from Colombia and Peru into Brazil.

With Colombian traffickers apparently still in control, processing laboratories were set up inside Brazil to take advantage of the easier access to chemicals, principally ether and acetone, used to turn coca paste into pure cocaine. The chemicals are manufactured in Brazil but not in the neighboring countries.

The coca leaf is grown by Indians, who are paid by the traffickers.

Ariane to Lift U.S. Satellites

PARIS — Western Europe's Ariane space rocket will launch two U.S. satellites from its French Guiana base Sept. 8, ArianeSpace, the European Space Agency's commercial arm, said Saturday.

in tiny jungle clearings far from civilization but close to a series of rivers connecting the two countries.

This month, with the aid of the United States, the federal police are carrying out their annual eradication effort. Five 10-man teams of drug agents take to the jungle, pulling out the coca plants by hand. Last year, the police said they destroyed five million plants near the Tapajos River. This year's effort is being pressed further north, along the Içana River.

"These are impossibly difficult operations because you're working in the middle of nowhere," a foreign drug expert said. "You need to mobilize the navy and air force, and they're not always cooperative. For the traffickers, on the other hand, it's very easy. They pay the Indians with clothing, machetes and food, but risk nothing."

With Brazil's drug problems expected to grow, the federal police are lobbying the government for more resources and a greater role for the armed forces in the anti-drug effort.

But many officers express frustration.

"When I came here last year, I thought I could do something," said Antonio Martinez Perez, a federal police chief in the western state of Mato Grosso, which borders on Bolivia. "But all my budget goes on wages and rents. In practice, I have one inspector in charge of the anti-drug battle in a state larger than the Philippines."

Most of the several dozen politicians who appeared with Mr. Laurel at a news conference Saturday to announce the formation of the Union for National Action were members of the cabinet



Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, 3d from left, at the inauguration of the new rightist coalition, the Unity for National Action in Manila. With him, from left, are the Filipino Moslem leader, Abu Khyer Alonto, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and former senator Arturo Tolentino.

Laurel Forms Coalition Against Aquino

MANILA (UPI) — Vice President Salvador H. Laurel has announced the formation of an opposition alliance of rightist politicians seeking to replace the government of President Corazon C. Aquino and to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Most of the several dozen politicians who appeared with Mr. Laurel at a news conference Saturday to announce the formation of the Union for National Action were members of the cabinet

of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president. Mr. Laurel said he accepted the leadership of the "coalesced opposition" to head the campaign to oust the blundering and amoral administration that has betrayed the people."

Mr. Laurel, 57, broke with Mrs. Aquino a year ago when he resigned as foreign secretary over "fundamental differences" in the handling of the 19-year-old Communist insurgency and Mrs. Aquino's position on the needs of the military.

FBI and NASA Probe Slashes in Rocket Seals

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Suspicious cuts in some O ring seals intended for use in space shuttle booster rockets, in which they are a vital component, have touched off a federal investigation, officials say.

However the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, which oversees the booster rocket program, stressed that "extensive inspection and quality control procedures are in place that would prevent any damaged O ring from getting into the shuttle flight program."

It said these inspection procedures, which include visual inspection, X-ray, and laser measurements, caught the damaged O rings "before they ever left the manufacturer's plant."

The inquiry is being led by the FBI, with assistance from the inspector general of the space agency, officials said.

The damaged O rings were detected in June by quality-control inspectors for HydralPak Inc., a small company in West Jordan, Utah, that fabricates the O ring seals from materials supplied by another company.

James Dockstader, vice president for operations at HydralPak, said the cuts were "very obvious," they were found by routine visual inspections at the plant and they affected "very few O rings."

Mr. Dockstader said the cuts found in June appeared to be deliberate. He said that HydralPak in-

mediately secured the damaged seals and informed Morton Thiokol Inc., which builds the booster rockets. He said that no damaged O rings were sent to Thiokol and that no tests of the shuttle were held up by the problem.

The seals act as barriers to block the escape of hot gases through the joints where separate segments of the booster rocket are fitted together.

The loss of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986 was attributed in significant part to a failure of the O ring seals, which allowed hot gases to escape out the side of the rocket and cause a conflagration.

After the discovery of the damaged O rings, HydralPak conducted its own investigation and immediately called in both the FBI and NASA, which are investigating the incident, Mr. Dockstader said.

A Thiokol spokesman, Rocky Raab, said the company carefully inspected all the O rings it received and had not found any problems.

Mr. Raab said, "There is virtually no possibility that any damaged O ring has ever gotten into the flight hardware."

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DER SPIEGEL

Next Rangoon Regime Will Face Rough Going

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Whatever government eventually emerges in Burma from the ruins of U Ne Win's crumbling regime will face the daunting job of quickly mending an economy nearly bankrupt from two decades of mismanagement and of maintaining a precarious racial and ethnic balance, according to diplomats based in Rangoon and political analysts in Bangkok.

Burma's next rulers, whether civilians drawn from the ranks of the protesters or, perhaps more likely, junior military officers backing change who might stage a coup, will also have to contend with a politically galvanized population that has heightened expectations for rapid change and better living conditions.

One Rangoon-based Western diplomat said, "One of the reasons

the economy to urban-based Chinese and Indian traders was one factor that led to massive nationalizations in the first place, causing several hundred thousand Indians and Chinese to leave Burma. Still, according to various estimates, some 200,000 Chinese and nearly a half-million Indians remain."

One Rangoon-based Western diplomat said, "One of the reasons

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for socialism is the fear of the Burmese that if you open up the economy, it will be the Chinese and the Indians who will benefit."

Policy analysts also said a new government would have to move cautiously to maintain the existing delicate balance between Burmans and the several minority groups, specifically the Shan, on Burma's volatile borders.

Even U Ne Win's unraveling regime appeared to belatedly recognize the need for some decontrol.

In August 1987, U Ne Win reportedly told senior aides that "times have changed and are changing, so we need to catch up with the times." And he hinted that changes may be needed in the country's 1974 constitution that legitimized his Socialist one-party state.

The next month, the government lifted controls on private trade in rice and other basic foods, a move that was halted at the time as a hopeful, if tentative, first step toward economic change.

Some analysts as well as Burmese exiles suggested that the tattered shape of the economy might be the only factor inhibiting the military from taking power now.

"The senior officers are not educated," said one exile in Bangkok. "They have no idea how to implement economic reforms, how to attract foreign investment."

The next Burmese leadership will inherit mounting demands for services, sluggish growth in the important agricultural sector, a scarcity of foreign exchange and a huge and unwieldy public sector that has left all key segments of the economy under the control of inefficient state-run monopolies.

U Ne Win, who ruled Burma for 26 years, nationalized all commerce and industry immediately after seizing power.

The student-led protesters have listed economic liberalization as one of their principle demands. But diplomats and the analysts in Bangkok cautioned that although a new government might try to ease state control, it would have to move deliberately for fear of igniting racial tensions between ethnic Burmans, who are a majority of the population, and Chinese and Indian minorities, who would likely be the first to take advantage of any increase in allowable private-sector activity.

Burmese nationalism and a xenophobic fear of losing control of

before U Ne Win seized power.

STUDENTS: In Rangoon, the Union Is Re-established as Fears Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

"No one is working. Nothing is getting done. Nothing is happening."

Residents said most shops were closing early and that gasoline and some other basic commodities were in short supply.

Rail and air service within the

nation has been halted and strikes have left factories crippled, oil refineries closed and foreign ships stranded in Rangoon's river port, diplomats said.

A tourist who returned from the city of Pegu said local administration was not functioning and that a committee of students was running the affairs of the city, about 50

miles (80 kilometers) northeast of the capital.

There were unconfirmed reports that the nation's second-largest city, Mandalay, was being administered by a committee of Buddhist monks.

Reflecting the mood of uncertainty, one Western diplomat sug-

gested that the government might intentionally be allowing anarchy to develop, in order to prepare the way for a reassessment of its power.

The atmosphere of nervousness has even led to rumors that the government was behind the prison breakouts as a means to punish and unsettle the population, the arriving Burmese said.

Meanwhile, newspapers, two of

them in English and four in Burmese, reappeared after three days during which they did not publish.

They carried reports and, for the first time, photographs, of anti-government demonstrations. One journalist reportedly said he and his colleagues had returned to work only on the condition that they be allowed to write freely.

Witnesses reported that the army remained on guard at the main government buildings and the house of U Ne Win, the deposed ruler.

"They would certainly open fire if attacked while guarding the places they have been ordered to protect," a diplomat said. "Otherwise, the policy seems to be not to shoot."

In Norway, the precipitous drop

in North Sea oil revenues has sent

shock waves through all sectors of the heavily state-run economy.

House prices soared, along with interest rates and inflation. For the first time in postwar memory, there are waiting lists for public hospitals, and old-age pensions have not been fully funded, a galling situation for the many Norwegians who are in the top tax bracket of 56

percent.

One target of Norwegian public anger has been immigrants, whose numbers, although still relatively small, have increased as neighboring Denmark and Sweden have restricted immigration. Scenes of families from the Middle East and South America crowding Oslo's Fornebu Airport seeking asylum have recently been commonly featured in newspapers.

The liberation front also shot to

power Sunday a follower of a political party supporting a current Indian-Sri Lankan pact to end the separatist Tamil conflict.

In Norway, enjoys nearly full employment, and no one claims the immigrants are taking jobs away

from Norwegians. But government largesse toward the newcomers

As Recession Deepens, Norway's Loud Rightist Gains in Poll Popularity

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

OSLO — Blond and baby-faced, Carl I. Hagen is a veritable cherub of a man. But when he levels his righteous gaze and begins to speak, the true believers jump to attention and shout "amen."

Mr. Hagen, 44, is everything a successful politician in this cold and proper country is not supposed to be. Loud, brash and charismatic, he is a self-acknowledged media hog who lets no photo opportunity pass.

He says holding government office does not interest him at the moment; he would much rather be lobbing bricks from the outside.

Yet in little more than a year, Mr. Hagen has traveled from the political fringe to become the favorite of as many as 24 percent of Norway's voters, according to recent polls. That figure would put his Progress Party ahead of the traditionally second-place Conservatives and close behind the governing Labor Party.

His ascent has been all the more surprising since he is an unabashed rightist in a part of the West where socialism has planted its deepest roots. He is against immigration taxes and big government, and his heroes range from Adam Smith to Ayn Rand and Milton Friedman.

Mr. Hagen "has found an empty party of the stage, and he has captured it," said a sociologist and political analyst, Gunnar Herremans. "He has become the foremost social critic in Norwegian politics, a role that used to be the prerogative of the left."

For most of this century, social democracy, high taxes, extensive public ownership and a cradle-to-

grave welfare system have been the preferred elements of government in Scandinavia.

Twice in the last two years the party voted against higher taxation measures that ironically would have guaranteed Conservative control. In short, Mr. Hagen has not endeared himself to either party.

All that began to change in local elections last December when the party received 12.2 percent of the votes cast. Surveys this summer indicate it now has the support of between 16 and 24 percent of the electorate, with national elections due next year.

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from Norwegians. But governmen-

tal largesse toward the newcomers

is over.

The attack on the airport culmi-

nated a day of sudden violence near

the capital.

On Saturday morning, heavy mor-

tar and rocket fire was ex-

changed west of Kabul.

Bursts from mortars, fired across

Kabul Lake by guerrillas posted

in the hills, struck Afghan and So-

vietnam military positions at

midday, sending black plumes of

smoke into the sky.

A U.S. journalist and a Western

diplomat, traveling in an ammu-

nated jeep and with armed guards,

quickly left the scene as the guerril-

las and government troops traded

fire.

What was unusual, perhaps sur-

prising, about the clash was that it

occurred at midday only a few kilo-

metres from Kabul.

It plainly underscored the vul-

nerability of the nervous capital to

attacks by the mujahedin, as the

Afghan guerrillas are known.

"There are 25,000 troops left in

Kabul, due to pull out by Februa-

ry," the Western diplomat said,

referring to the Soviet forces.

"What happens then? The mujah-

edin are knocking at the door."

Another 25,000 Soviet troops are

stationed in and around other cities

in Afghanistan.

FROM MEDICAL SYSTEM

WALL STREET

Digital Equipment Fell to Earth. K.

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by Hebe Dorsey

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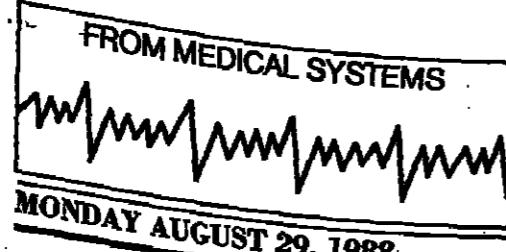
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recession Deepens
in Poll Popular



MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Digital Equipment Stock Fell to Earth, Kept Going

By LAWRENCE J. DEMARIA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many stocks have come down to earth since the market peaked on Aug. 25, 1987, but few have made a thud as loud as Digital Equipment Corp., which has fallen back to 1986 levels. Digital closed last week at \$93.50 a share, down \$106 from its 1987 high, and some analysts said they believed the worst was not over.

"The wonder is all of these people who have held it all the way down," said Justin Mamis, chief technical analyst for Cowen & Co. "Not many people are blaming Digital, a premier growth company many analysts still recommend, although some have trimmed their 1989 earnings estimates for the company."

But why has an average 10 percent reduction in projected profit led to a 50 percent plunge in the stock's price?

"That's a million-dollar question," said Carol E. Murnane, who follows Digital for Morgan Stanley & Co. and has recommended the stock all year.

Actually, it is a million-dollar question. Since the peak 1987 price of \$199.50, Digital's 127.8-million common shares have lost almost \$14 billion in market value.

The answer is that Digital has experienced the downside of being a big institutional favorite. It has been regarded as a proxy for the market and the economy at a time when institutional investors have doubts about both.

A comparison with Digital's main rival, International Business Machines Corp., shows that IBM is five times larger than Digital in annual revenue (more than \$50 billion for IBM, compared with more than \$9 billion for Digital) and in profit (more than \$5 billion for IBM, against more than \$1 billion for Digital).

But because Digital's main customers are Fortune 500 companies, many observers have said they considered it a better stock market and economic barometer than IBM.

In good times, institutions own about half of IBM's 591.6 million common shares, but about 75 percent of Digital's stock.

WHEN THE MARKET is surging, both stocks typically run way ahead of the pack. But when the market turns bad, and both stocks are dumped, Digital falls more sharply. IBM's stock is off about 40 percent from its peak last year and would presumably be down even more if thousands of small owners were not loyally hanging on. They at least have IBM's \$4.40-a-share payout to comfort them; Digital pays no dividend.

"We're talking about a stock that did not rally well after the crash," Mr. Mamis said. "It's the only major name that's below its cash lows. That is what happens when you have an over-owned stock."

"It's an institutional darling that has gone sour, with a vengeance," he added.

As a technical analyst, Mr. Mamis is more concerned about Digital's stock action than such fundamental gauges of performance as sales, profit and cash flow.

But he contended that, with the fundamental analysts scaling back their optimism about Digital, there was even less reason to own the stock at its current price. "I've got a target of \$80 to \$85," Mr. Mamis said.

But Ms. Murnane of Morgan Stanley said the company was a good buy now, even though "Digital is something of a lightning rod for concerns about the stock market, for concerns about the economy."

She estimated that Digital would earn \$11 a share in fiscal 1989, which ends next June. In the fiscal year just ended, Digital earned \$9.90, which means that the stock is selling at less than 10 times its earnings for its latest 12 months.

While few analysts said they expected the stock to sell again at the price/earning ratio of 23 it hit at one point last year, a more normal multiple of, for example, 13, would put the stock at around \$140, if Ms. Murnane's earnings forecast proved correct.

Ms. Murnane said Digital's strength was selling computer networks to increasingly decentralized American corporations. "IBM's approach has been centralized computer systems," she said. In contrast, Digital, through its VAX computers and its software, helps companies connect all sorts of personal computers for many applications.

While IBM is the mainframe king, Digital's networks permit corporations to use even their IBM computers better, Ms. Murnane said. "Digital has moved out of the minicomputer ghetto," she said. "Digital's networks basically make PCs more useful."

Just last week, Digital announced a new hardware-software

See THIRTS, Page 13

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation. His Eurobonds column will resume in September.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates											
\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	DM.	Gdr.	SLP.	SP.	Yen	DM.	Yen	DM.
Amsterdam	2,160	3,555	1,225	2,026	1,018	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258
Brussels	26,172	36,172	1,272	2,029	1,157	2,029	2,029	2,029	2,029	2,029	2,029
Bremen	—	—	2,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (D)	1,095	—	—	1,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan (D)	1,064	—	—	1,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (c)	2,242,62	74,038	2,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1,450	1,885	1,225	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215
Tokyo	1,580	71,025	2,116	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026
Zurich	1,587	1,686	0.927	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923
1 U.S. dollar	1,121	0.692	2.574	2,026	1,246	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026
1 Swiss franc	1,595	2.417	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013

Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich, exchange rates in other centers. New York closing rates.

or Commercial francs b: To buy one pound c: To buy one dollar d: Units of 100; f: U.S. dollars

noted: N.A. not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency Per \$

American, central 11.96

Austria, schfl. 1,222

Austria, schfl. 18.13

Balk. ffr. 36.45

Balk. ffr. 12.35

Balk. ffr. 1.221

Balk. ffr. 1.228

Balk. ffr. 1.229

Swaziland

New Government Initiative Backs Investment Incentives

On September 6, Swaziland will celebrate 20 years of independence with its special blend of ancient and modern African pageantry.

While men in brightly hued skirts dance the traditional *sibhaca*, a women's parade will share the day with martial arts performers. Chinese and Mozambican youth groups, dignitaries and drum majorates.

The Swazis have modern economic traditions to celebrate as well. Their commitment to a free market economy has won them investment and development. Their peace and stability are outstanding for this part of the world.

Swazi kings have ruled this small mountainous territory for well over 200 years. The late King Sobhuza II, father of the present king, led the country from 1921 through the regaining of independence from Britain in 1968 until his death in 1982.

The accession of King Mswati III in 1986 rallied the nation after a regency marked by what one leader

A traditional government pledged to development

called "bickering." The youthful king — at 20, he is the world's youngest monarch — leads a government based on traditional political structures and pledged to development.

Last year the government formed the private Swaziland Industrial Development Company (SIDC) to mobilize domestic and external financing of private sector projects in mining, agribusiness, tourism, and commercial and service sectors. The government, as major shareholder, is joined by Commonwealth Development Corp., German Finance Co. for Investments in Developing Countries, International Finance Corp., Netherlands Development

Finance Corp., Barclays and Standard Chartered banks.

SIDC general manager Mr. Stephen Potter says one of the company's main roles is to shepherd new investors through government channels.

"We can get an investor in to see the top people in minutes," Mr. Potter said. "It's a wonderful relief from the atmosphere farther north."

Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary for the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, said the government particularly encourages investment in processing agricultural commodities and secondary manufacturing industries.

He suggested projects such as refining more export sugar, canning citrus fruits, using Swazi cotton for weaving and garment manufacture, or kraft paper-making from export pulp. Secondary industries such as electronics assembly would also be suitable.

Swaziland prefers to offer investment incentives through the tax system, rather than grants and subsidies. For instance, new firms and industries may be exempted from company tax for five years.

Manufacturers may claim an initial allowance of half the cost of new machinery during the first year of use and a similar proportion for industrial buildings. Training allowances are offered in all sectors.

Provided the company continues to operate, assessed losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Government tenders carry a 10 percent local price preference.

Corporate tax is 37.5 percent. Dividends are freely remitted, subject to withholding tax of 15 percent. Repatriated interest bears a 10 percent tax.

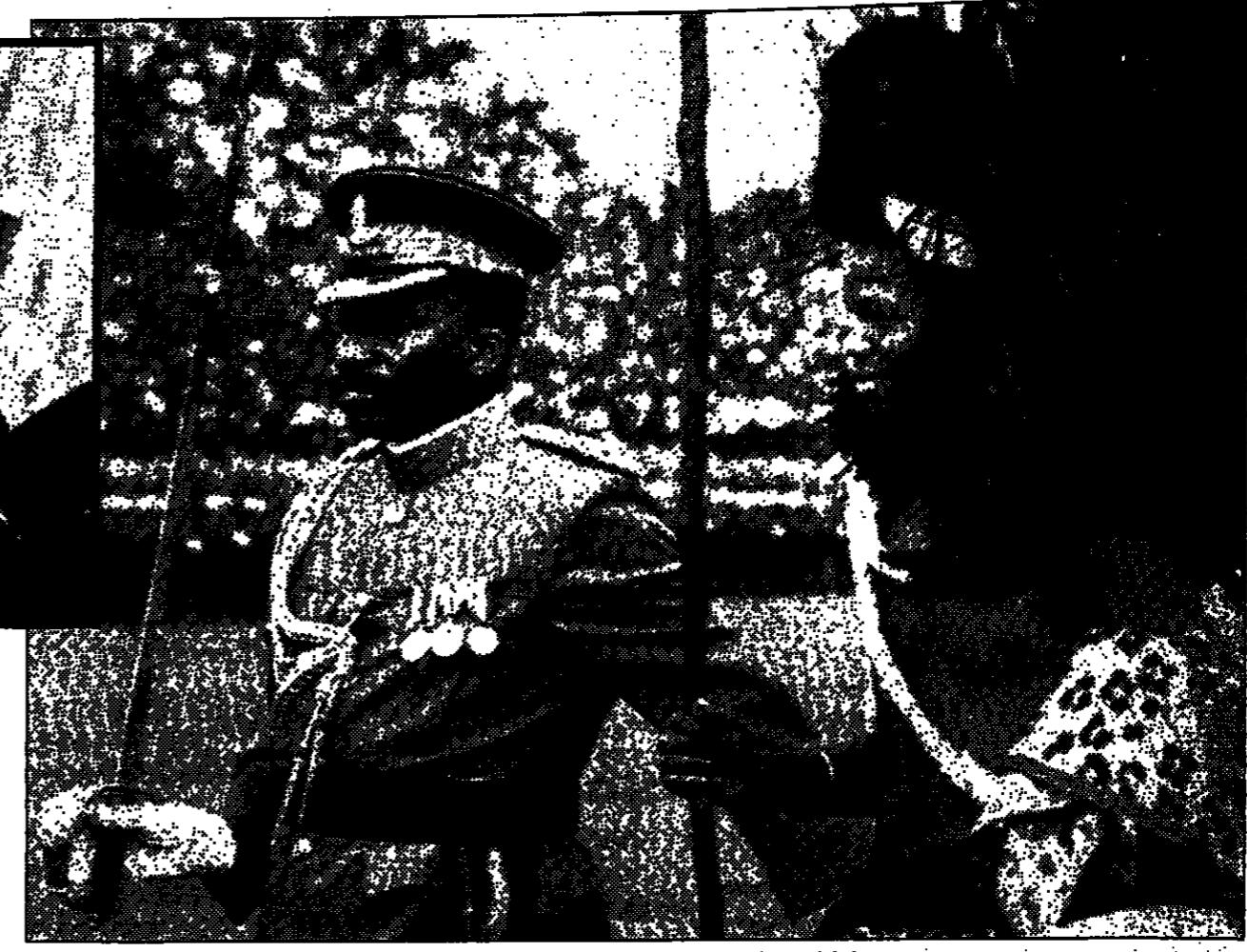
PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Mr. Potter said Swaziland's incentives are comparable and competitive with those of Botswana and Lesotho.

"We don't seek to compete with the so-called South African homelands," he said. "We offer not only political peace and stability, but also a labor environment compatible with high productivity, compared with escalating labor unrest in South Africa."

Swazi officials and business leaders count the overall investment environment among their major incentives. The government's commitment to free enterprise throughout 20 years of independence speaks volumes. Swaziland does not nationalize businesses; it prefers, but doesn't require, local participation, and it permits investors to take their profits out.

Mr. Bill Firth, managing director of the Swazi group of companies, said the low minimum wage offers new investors a grace period; those who are "employees, not exploiters" increase wages as much as 100 percent once they become profitable. Swazi companies are involved in maize milling, food distribution, fertilizers, feeds, tractors and nu-



The young ruler of Swaziland, King Mswati III, was crowned in 1986.

merous other products and services.

In Mr. Firth's opinion, the major attractions for investors are political stability, markets in South Africa, the region and around the world, commitment to free enterprise and the fact that Swaziland has never reneged on its debts.

The Southern African Customs Union of South Africa and its neighbors provided 44.2 percent of Swazi government revenues in 1986-87, down from 67 percent in 1982-83; 80 percent of imports, mostly manufactured goods, come from South Africa.

In real terms, gross domestic product rose at an annual average

rate of 3.5 percent from 1981 to 1985, the last year for which national accounts data are available. GDP grew from \$407 million (emalangeni) to \$668 million (\$171 million to \$280 million) over that period.

The combined external debt for central government and public enterprises totaled \$500 million (\$210 million) in 1986-87. After a budget deficit of \$51 million in 1986-87, the government forecasts a 25 percent increase in revenues to \$305 million.

The international sanctions and disinvestment campaigns against South Africa are a mixed blessing for Swaziland. The pressure has

prompted some multinational and South African companies to relocate here or operate in both countries. Coca Cola jumped the fence; Gencor keeps a foot on each side.

Swaziland has also won some markets, among them the citrus market in Scandinavia. But Swazi leaders, who consistently oppose sanctions, fear that damage to the South African economy could cripple the kingdom it nearly surrounds.

Swazis, white and black, abhor apartheid, but there are many who share the view of SIDC's Mr. Potter that the best way to fight it is to build a strong, prosperous, non-racial state.

Adding the Latest Link to an Established Infrastructure

For 97 percent of Swaziland's telephone customers, the world is at their fingertips. They can reach 212 countries by direct dial.

The telecommunications system, present and planned, is only one part of an infrastructure that ranks well ahead of others in Africa. This small, landlocked kingdom has an international airport, extensive road and rail networks, established industrial parks and the prospect of producing an electricity surplus.

In the long term, Swaziland anticipates not only electricity self-sufficiency, but also the opportunity to sell power to other countries. Its coal reserves and the possibility of developing micro-hydro power stations lend that dream substance.

The Swaziland Electricity Board, which generates power at hydroelectric stations, is investigating the feasibility of erecting a thermal power station.

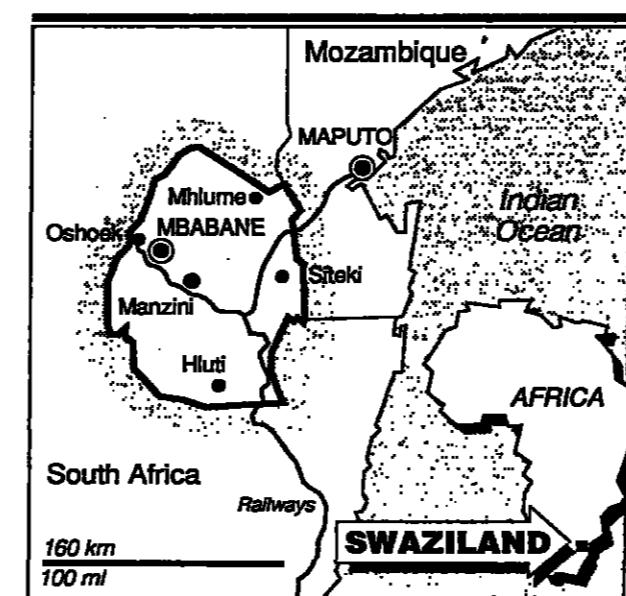
Rapid expansion over

the past three years has centered on Matsapha, site of a major industrial park. A fully serviced site on the country's main highway, Matsapha already houses YKK Zippers, the National Textile Corp., the Coca Cola bottling plant, Langa National Brickworks Ltd., and Hartwood Industries among others.

Swazi planners have also established a fully serviced industrial park at Nhlangano, in the south, 40 kilometers from the railhead at Piet Retief, South Africa, and 20 kilometers from the Johannesburg-Durban highway.

A third industrial site of 200 hectares is also being established at Ngwenya, 20 kilometers north of Mbabane.

Matsapha Airport, convenient to both Mbabane and the thriving



Richard's Bay and Durban. A third line, completed in 1985, links Mpaka with Komatipoort and countries to the north.

The shortest route to the sea, of course, is through Mozambique.

Swazi sugar producers lose 60,000 metric tons a year on that beleaguered rail line or pay extra to send their goods six times as far to Durban. Citrus growers, unwilling to risk route spoilage, take the Durban route.

A switch from steam to diesel means that each train now hauls up to 34 cars, nearly double the old average. Containerization continues, with a new transport company handling containers received through Durban.

All-weather roads connect the main production areas with the cities and with South Africa. Swaziland's principal trading partner is the road south.

Independent Policy Reflects Careful Balance of Interest

As a small, landlocked country sandwiched between South Africa, whose apartheid policies have elicited international condemnation, and Mozambique, whose countryside has been ravaged by civil war for a decade, Swaziland must constantly watch its step.

The kingdom buys 80 percent of its imports, mostly manufactured goods, from South Africa and depends on the Southern African Customs Union, dominated by South Africa, for half its revenues.

At the same time, it freely sells its products in Africa and around the world, even where South African goods are barred.

Participation in the Organization of African Unity and SADCC is complicated because those bodies recognize the African National Congress (ANC). While Swaziland supports the struggle for freedom, they cannot support the ANC and some of its methods.

Swaziland and South Africa have no formal diplomatic relations but, under a non-aggression treaty, each takes the other's security concerns into account.

So far there has been no progress toward achieving the benefits Swaziland hoped to gain in return. The negotiated return of territory that traditionally came under the kingdom would give Swaziland vital access to the sea, plus the ethnically

toward international sanctions against South Africa gather, Swaziland quietly reiterates its opposition to that campaign.

Their economic and geographic predicament makes them realistic. For Swaziland, free enterprise, wide open international trade, and internal peace and stability are still the surest routes to economic development.

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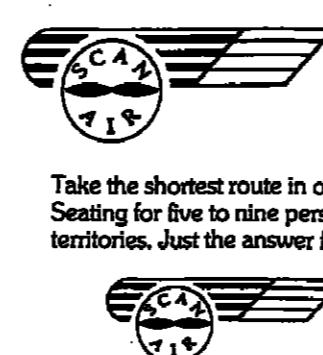
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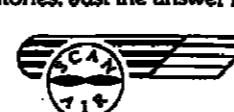
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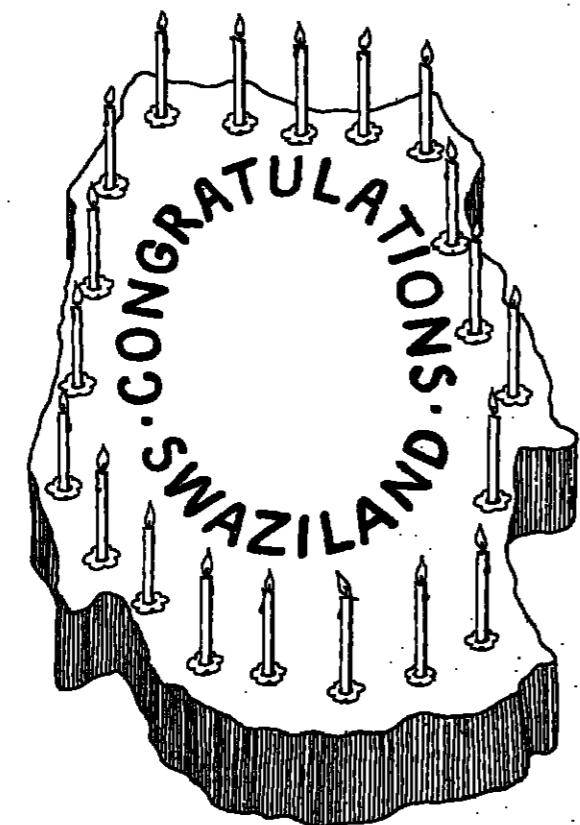


Policy Reflects
Interest

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ADVERTISING SECTION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1988

ADVERTISING SECTION



The University of Swaziland, located near the royal village of Lobamba.

Tourism Gives Welcome Boost to Economy

The children dance barefoot in the streets, wrapped in the traditional red-white-and-black printed cloth of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

It's not a tourist gimmick, but something one encounters, among other places, on the well-paved road to King Mswati III's palace while meandering between cattle pastures at the foot of a small mountain range.

Proud of their culture, the Swazis blend it successfully with their economic development. Their ethnic homogeneity, a rarity in Africa, makes tradition a source of national unity.

It would be hard to entice travelers to make the long, expensive trip from Europe, Asia or North America to see Swaziland alone, so the national tourism authorities market their country as a worthy addition to one's travel itinerary.

Mr. Mduduzi Mangongo, senior tourism officer, said 75 percent of Swaziland's visitors come from or through South Africa, the kingdom's neighbor to the north, south and west. The rest

Tiny Swaziland, one of Africa's last three kingdoms, boasts dramatic scenery, plentiful wildlife and many opportunities to experience the ancient customs that are very much alive here.

come from other African states, mainly for conferences.

Royal Swaziland National Airways Corp. flies to East and Southern African capitals. The airlines of neighboring states also fly to Swaziland's Matsapha Airport.

Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, said Swaziland hopes to tap European travel markets, particularly in Germany, Italy and Britain, where many group tours to East Africa originate.

"Countries like the United Kingdom have very good potential because of the exchange rates. They can come virtually for nothing," Mr. Zwane said. "In London you can't stay at a two-star hotel for £40. Here £40 will get you a five-star hotel."

Four group tours from

North America will be arriving soon, and tourism authorities promote the country at major travel conventions throughout Europe.

Last year the industry earned \$8 million emalangeni (\$US16 million) and employed more than 5,000 people.

Mr. Fraser Bell, general manager of the Royal Swazi Sun Hotel, said conferences meet in Swaziland in order to stay in the region without promoting South Africa. The Royal Swazi is one of three Sun International hotels and casinos grouped in the Ezulwini Valley (the name means Place of Heaven) just 10 kilometers south of Mbabane.

Swaziland frequently figures as a two- or three-day stop in two-week group tours of the region, Mr. Bell added.

Already blessed with natural sights, good hotels and an ideal climate, the kingdom works steadily to improve its offerings. The new private wildlife sanctuary, Mkhaya, in central Swaziland supplements the four nature reserves the king holds in trust for the Swazi people. There are also private reserves; limited hunting is permitted.

At Malolotsha National Park, 35 kilometers north of Mbabane, the highest waterfall in this mountainous country plunges 90 meters into a wild, forested gorge.

Milwane Game Sanctuary, 20 kilometers south of Mbabane, encompasses the grassland and mountain habitats of zebra, eland, blesbok, vervet monkeys, ostriches and countless smaller birds.

The parks of the lowlands — Ehlanze and Mlawula — are big game country to which elephant herds were recently introduced.

The government built the 106-room Pigg's Peak hotel and casino, 45 kilometers north of Mbabane, two years ago. An-

other tourist center, it offers spectacular views of the Lomati River twisting through the lowlands.

Accommodation in the kingdom ranges from the luxurious Royal Swazi Sun to moderate hotels, quiet country inns, lodges and camp sites. (Swaziland does not have a hotel rating system.) Many of the hotels provide swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, horse riding and walking trails among the brilliant red flowering trees.

Other sights include superb ancient rock paintings and the workings on Ngwenya Mountain, in the north, carbon dated to 40,000 BC.

With good roads and frequent flights, visitors have no trouble getting to or around the country. SiSwati is the national language, but most Swazis speak English, learned at school. More importantly, they welcome strangers in a relaxed and natural way.

That welcome extends to many of the traditional ceremonies. Mr. Zwane said visitors are invited to the annual Umhlanga or Reed Dance, held in late August or early September, in which maidens clad in minute beaded skirts, tassels and feathers dance and sing as they carry towering reeds to the queen mother's residence. A visitor might even join the Incwala or Feast of the Fruits, if he finds the right age group and a sponsor, or help celebrate a traditional wedding with the bare-breasted bride and her attendants.

The sitja, or woven grass bowl, and other Swazi baskets are popular souvenirs that have found export markets in England, the United States and West Germany.

Wood and stone carvings and black clay pots line the handicraft stalls along with newer handwork such as tapestries depicting Swazi life and intricately colored Swazi canes.

An agricultural exporter, Swaziland can offer its guests a full menu, including locally produced citrus, pineapple and other tropical fruits. The warm climate, with the sun nearly always in view, is, quite simply, addictive.

Agricultural Sector Aims for Exports and Self-Sufficiency

Swaziland Meat Corp. is dead. Long live Swaziland Meat Industries Ltd. For the demise of the country's export beef operation was a blessing in disguise, says Mr. Timothy Zwane, principal secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

The new company, which awaits formal naming by King Mswati III, will open in January. "We are now reviving it with international investment," Mr. Zwane said. Potential investors include the Swaziland Industrial Development Corp., Lonrho, the Commonwealth Development Corp. and the national trust fund Tibyo Taka Ngwane.

"It is going to be an industry with no links to South Africa and with guaranteed markets through the Lomé Convention and the European Community," he said.

That's the kind of comeback on which Swazi agriculture, the backbone of the economy and principal foreign exchange earner, prides itself. In 1984 Cyclone Domoina devastated citrus plantations; today replanted areas are prospering.

Agriculture provided nearly 75 percent of all export earnings between 1981 and 1986. Sugar alone contributed 37 percent, followed by 17.4 percent for wood pulp. Citrus earned 4.8 percent and canned fruit another 5.6 percent.

Natec, which owns National Textile Corp., hopes to have the last phase of its vertically integrated textile mill, designed to produce 85 tons of yarn and 387,000 square meters of fabric per week, in full swing by year end.

Plans are under way to establish an ethanol plant using sugar industry by-products and there are hopes of using molasses surplus in developing feedlots for the reborn meat export industry. Swaziland had 653,000 head of cattle as of 1986.

Under the Lomé Convention, Swaziland has committed itself to an annual quota of 116,400 metric tons of sugar, increasing to 117,450. Primary markets for the other two-thirds of the crop include Canada, the U.S.S.R. and Portugal.

Sugar exporters lose 60,000 metric tons a year to destruction and theft on the route through war-torn Mozambique to this landlocked kingdom's nearest port, Maputo. But they find a way to meet commitments.

Uumbo Ranches, under Lonrho Sugar Corp., produced a national record crop of 171,303 tons in 1986.

The estate, in the eastern lowlands, is developing interests in coffee and runs more than 3,000 head of high quality beef cattle.

Tibyo Taka Ngwane, national trusts set up with mining royalties, work to develop private sector agricultural industries. Among other projects, Tibyo helped establish the country's third sugar mill and holds a major interest in Simunyu sugar estate. Tibyo is involved in maize, rice, beef and other enterprises.

The sugar industry provides more than 15,000 jobs, making it the largest employer. The 1986 production at each of the three mills topped 160,000 tons.

Nearly 7 percent of Swaziland — 121,000 hectares — is devoted to natural and commercial forests serving the second biggest industry. Sawn timber earned \$9 million in 1986, compared with \$104 million for wood pulp.

Swaziland's highlands, with cool, dry winters and warm, wet summers, prepare trees for harvesting in just 16 years, against 40 years in Europe. In 1987, the industry produced 175,000 metric tons of unbleached kraft woodpulp.

South African Pulp and Paper Industries Ltd. is seeking a major interest in Usutu Pulp, Swaziland's largest forestry company; the estate awaits government approval. Peak Timbers, in the north, employs 1,700 people.

Citrus growers produce 3 million cartons of oranges, grapefruit, limes and soft citrus a year, for export to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. Last year the industry earned \$30 million from exports. Each of the seven estates has a staff of experts and six have packhouses.

The Swaziland Citrus Board, which has a marketing arrangement with the South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange, ships fresh fruit through South African ports because of the risk of destruction on the Maputo rail line.

Swaziland Fruit Canners Ltd., formerly Libby Swaziland, operates under capacity because of insufficient supplies due to the 1986-87



The annual harvest on a pineapple plantation near Matsapha

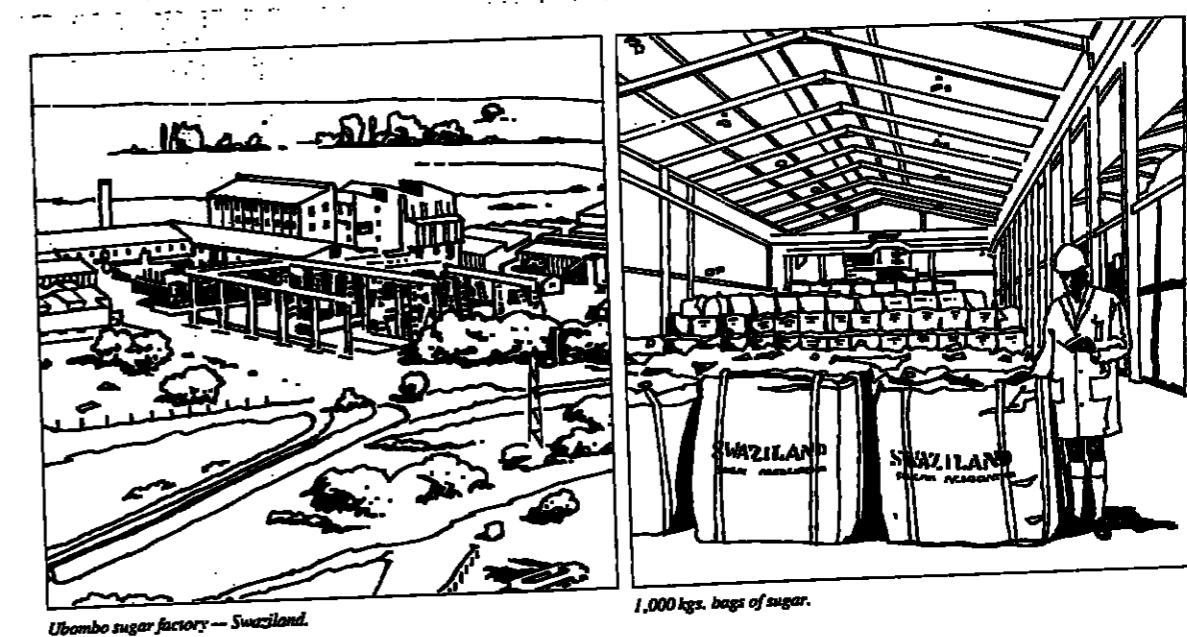
drought and constraints on the amount of land allocated to pineapple plantations. Attempts are being made to add 500 hectares to the area cultivated.

Some 7,000 small-scale farmers contribute about 40 percent of Swaziland's cotton, the kingdom's principal dryland crop. Drought in 1986-87 forced some farmers to abandon cotton farming and the area under cultivation declined from 20,000 to 14,000 hectares.

Food self-sufficiency, particularly in the domestic staple crop of maize, is the priority for the ministry of agriculture, said Mr. Victor Pungwayo, director of agricultural extension. To further that end, the government offers maize growers protection from foreign competition until local supplies are depleted. Similar protection for produce farmers has revived that industry.

Through Tibyo Taka Ngwane, the Swazi Nation has paid \$10 million to purchase back more than 1 million acres that were alienated from traditional ownership during the kingdom's years as a British protectorate. The kingdom is divided between freehold or concessionary rights areas owned by individuals or companies and Swazi Nation land, owned by the monarch in trust for the Swazi people, the vast majority of the African population.

This Advertising Section was written by Barbara A. Borst, a free-lance writer who covers Eastern and Southern Africa for a variety of publications.



LONRHO
Africa's largest food producer
is active in Swaziland

Lonrho has been actively involved in the Kingdom of Swaziland since 1969 when the group purchased the Swaziland Sugar Milling Company — now renamed Lonrho Sugar Corporation — which is the holding company of Lonrho's sugar interests, including Uumbo Ranches Limited, its local subsidiary.

Uumbo first produced sugar in 1958. Since then production has steadily increased to 170,000 tons per annum for both local consumption and export. Uumbo operates the only refinery in Swaziland. In addition to 6,000 hectares of its own sugar-cane land, Uumbo has developed and manages 1,700 hectares for the nation.

Uumbo also has a herd of 4,000 high quality beef cattle and the estate is currently developing interests in coffee. Employing over 3,000 people Uumbo provides technical back-up for all the group's sugar operations.

Lonrho works closely with the Swazi nation, its partner in Uumbo Ranches.

Lonrho's other interests in Swaziland include: Construction Associates, established in 1977, is the largest construction company in the Kingdom. Recent successful projects include the head office of Tibyo Taka Ngwane, a new office block and nine-storey block of flats for Swaziland National Provident Fund, a new Mental Health Care System consisting of a mental hospital and three clinics and a new office block for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice and Health.

Leites Motors, the largest vehicle franchise holder in Swaziland, has the Toyota and BMW franchise and three branches in the Kingdom.

Other services to Swaziland include helping the nation with the publication of newspapers. Future investments include participation in Swaziland meat industries.

LONRHO IS REPRESENTED IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BL.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. %	Coup. %	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Sabre IX	\$ 52	1993	1%	100.10	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%.
Venezuela	\$100	1993	1%	100	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 2.4%. Denominations \$10,000.
Alliance & Leicester Building Society	£ 200	1993	1%	100	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.22%. Denominations £10,000.
Sanwa Australia Leasing	Aus\$ 100	1993	0.30	100.10	Below the mean of the 3-month Australian bank bill rate. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%.
Toronto Dominion Bank	Y5,000	1992	0.40	101%	Over the Japanese long-term prime rate, semiannually. Redemptions and calls in 1991 with redemption option that will not exceed 100% of the level of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.05%. Denominations 100 million yen.
FIXED-COUPON					
Electricité de France	\$250	1995	9%	101%	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Increased from \$200 million.
IBI Finance	\$300	1992	9%	101.45	Noncallable. Fees 1.05%.
Lavoro Bank Overseas (Curacao)	\$250	1995	10	101%	Noncallable. Fees 1.05%. Denominations \$10,000.
Royal Trustco	\$ 50	1991	9%	100.04	99.00 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
Sumitomo Bank Capital Markets	\$150	1992	9%	101.25	Noncallable. Fees 1.05%.
Swedish Export Credit	\$200	1991	9%	101%	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	FF 500	1992	9	101%	99.00 Noncallable. Fees 1.05%.
Nordic Investment Bank	DK 300	1991	zero	78%	76.70 Yield 9.16%. Noncallable. Proceeds 231.5 million kroner. Fees 1.05%.
Alcoa	CS 60	1991	11	101%	99.68 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
State Bank of South Australia	CS 100	1991	10%	101%	99.13 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
Ford Motor Credit	Aus\$ 75	1990	13%	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
NordLB Luxembourg	Aus\$ 50	1991	13%	101%	100.10 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
Toshiba Int'l Finance	NZ\$ 60	1991	14	101%	100.08 Noncallable. Fees 1.00%.
EQUITY-LINKED					
Hankyu	\$200	1992	open	100	97.50 Coupon indicated at 49%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 21% premium. Fees 2.4%. Terms to be set Aug. 31.
Hitman	\$230	1992	open	100	96.00 Coupon indicated at 49%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 23% premium. Fees 2.6%. Terms to be set Sept. 1.
Avantair Int'l	\$100	1992	4%	100	97.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 977 yen per share and of 135.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Jujo Paper	\$200	1992	4%	100	96.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 923 yen per share and of 135.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Kawashima Textile Manufacturers	\$ 50	1992	open	100	96.00 Coupon indicated at 54%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 21% premium. Fees 2.4%. Terms to be set Aug. 29.
Kinki Nippon Railway	\$200	1993	5%	100	98.75 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,200 yen per share and of 134.90 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Nissho	\$120	1992	open	100	96.00 Coupon indicated at 5%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.6%. Terms to be set Sept. 1.
Shiseido	\$200	1992	4%	100	97.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,753 yen per share and of 135.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Sumitomo Metal Industries	\$500	1992	4%	100	101.50 Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 614 yen per share and of 135.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Tokyo Keiki	\$ 50	1992	5%	100	96.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 818 yen per share and of 135.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Tokyo Tatemono	\$100	1992	4%	100	98.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,456 yen per share and of 135.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.4%.
Senko	DM 130	1993	open	100	98.25 Coupon indicated at 11%. Noncallable. Each 5,000-note note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.4%. Terms to be set Sept. 1.

Expanded Eurobond Issue Disputed

Reuters

LONDON — Royal Trust Co. of Canada's attempt to increase the size of a Eurobond issue through a second underwriter before the original deal had closed has created a controversy over ethics.

The debate centers on a \$50 million bond launched for Royal Trustco on Tuesday by Merrill Lynch International & Co. It was meant to be fungible with a recently launched \$100 million issue by the same borrower, which was lead-managed by Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. Both issues pay 9% percent interest and have the same maturity date in 1991.

But the original deal had not been formally signed, and UBS said the prospectus did not contain a clause allowing for a further amount to be issued. The signing,

originally due Tuesday but postponed after the new deal was launched, eventually took place Friday with no change to the original documentation.

The result is that the two deals will have to be treated separately for trading purposes until the actual bonds are printed and distributed.

The syndicate chief at one of the underwriters of the original bonds said, "There are two issues to be addressed here. The first is the way the second deal was launched and the second is the legal argument over its fungibility status. The former is much the more important issue."

"Reopening an issue is fine after it has been signed," he added. "During syndication, it's a bit off."

Philippe Truffer, executive director in charge of fixed interest transactions at UBS Securities, said, "We intend to take the matter

to the International Primary Market Association with a view to getting them to take a position on the issue."

The association is a group of investment banking firms active in the Eurobond market. It is responsible for issuing guidelines on new issue syndication practices.

Eamonn McConnell, syndicate manager at Merrill Lynch, said the original deal did not need a clause allowing it to be increased.

A Merrill press statement noted,

"Merrill Lynch has been advised by its legal counsel that both issues will become fungible once notes of both issues are available in definitive form."

Mr. McConnell said, "The purpose of the deal was to benefit the original issue. It added liquidity to it. We ourselves had seen demand from the investing public."

For the week, the yield on the well-known 30-year Treasury bond rose to 9.43 percent from 9.40 percent as the price dropped to 96 30/32 from 97 9/32. Shorter-term rates generally rose 4 to 8 basis points for the week.

In the corporate market on Friday, investor demand was great enough to accommodate several new issues. The largest financing was Charter Medical Corp.'s issuance of high-yield "junk bonds" and preferred stock, one of several large speculative-grade offerings that have been pending for several weeks.

Underwriters led by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets offered \$240 million of bonds due in 1998 at a discount price of \$669.18 per \$1,000 of face value. Those bonds, rated B1 by Moody's Investors Service and B-plus by the Standard & Poor's Corp., are not scheduled to pay interest until 1991, at which time they carry a 13 percent coupon rate.

The debt portion of the deal also included \$355 million of 14 percent senior subordinated debentures, due in 2000, and \$200 million of 14 percent subordinated debentures due in 2002, both offered at par.

A \$50 million issue of Charter Medical preferred stock was offered at \$100 a share with a dividend yield at 15.95 percent.

Analysts also said they expected the government to report a decline in new-home sales for July, a drop in the index of leading economic indicators and a decline in factory orders.

"The statistics for August won't be as robust as June and July," said David Jones, an economist at Avery G. Lanston & Co., "but it seems clear that the economy is entering the third quarter with the momentum to grow at about the same 3.4 percent rate as in the first half. That is faster than the 2 percent to 2.5 percent the Fed would like to see."

If Digital prospers, its shareholders may not. In a bear market such as the one Wall Street is experiencing, stocks such as Digital will probably lag, and many analysts and investors fear what would happen.

Mr. Jones said the report on Friday of a rise of half a percentage point in spending on personal con-

sumption during July was not confirming because it followed an extremely strong increase of 1.1 percent in June. "What's amazing

is that, after the June increase, you could still get such a solid increase in July," he said.

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The largest financing was Charter Medical Corp.'s issuance of high-yield "junk bonds" and preferred stock,

one of several large speculative-grade offerings that have been pending for several weeks.

Digital, with its clientele of large corporations, could be particularly vulnerable.

The dangers in owning Digital are easy to see. As recently as March, many analysts suggested the stock, which was selling for \$120 a share.

A Dillon Read Co. analyst said,

"We still think Digital is a high-quality growth company and we recommend the stock." A Salomon Brothers Inc. analyst said, "We now believe that the time has arrived to be an aggressive buyer." And a First Boston analyst called Digital "a buy right now."

But if Digital prospers, its shareholders may not. In a bear market such as the one Wall Street is experiencing, stocks such as Digital will probably lag, and many analysts and investors fear what would happen.

Mr. Jones said the report on Friday of a rise of half a percentage point in spending on personal con-

Holding the Line Before the Elections in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — After a run of almost six years, economic expansion in the United States faces a critical test in the approach to the November presidential elections as upward pressure on interest rates continues worldwide, private economists say.

Most economists believe the rise in U.S. interest rates that triggered a global round of similar increases was needed to slow the booming U.S. economy and bring down the inflation rate.

But the danger, some economists say, is that a slight miscalculation could cause far-reaching damage.

But he faces the prospect of interest rates continuing to rise.

The Federal Reserve Board, com-

"The period ahead could be difficult," said Zahro Sofianou, an economist with Boston Co., an economic forecasting firm. "Countries seem to have an acceptance threshold ratio for inflation and a lot of them are reaching it."

The current economic expansion is the pride of the Reagan White House and Vice President George Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, is telling voters it is best suited to continue the economic prosperity.

But he faces the prospect of interest rates continuing to rise.

The Federal Reserve Board, com-

"The Consumer Price Index, the most widely used measure of inflation, has so far risen this year at a 4.5 percent annual rate, compared with a 4.4 percent rise in 1987.

Trying to fine-tune an economy

greatest risk to overall economic health, raised the key discount rate on Aug. 9 to 6.5 percent from 6 percent.

The move showed that Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, spans willing to press strong economic measures during a presidential year. But many economists believe the Fed's move will fail to lower inflation and interest rates will continue to rise.

Everyone erred following Oct.

19," said Donald Ratajczak, a Georgia State University economist.

He said the Fed eased the credit supply after the collapse in the belief that consumption would be sharply curtailed and the United States would be thrown into a recession or even a depression.

"It didn't happen and we're feel-

ing the impact now," he said, add-

ing "now they're trying to reverse that impact, it's stop and go and it's dangerous."

Many experts believe a public

disagreement between the United

States and West Germany helped

trigger fears of an interest rate bat-

tle before the Wall Street debacle

that saw the Dow Jones Industrial

Average plummet 508 points.

For Reagan administration poli-

cymakers, the current situation is nerve-wracking.

They are hoping to get through

the next two and a half months

without an economic calamity

which would prevent Mr. Bush's

election.

They are wholly focused on

aviding any disruption before the election," said Fred Bergsten of the Institute for International Economics.

He said other economies were

going along with this on the ground

that the Reagan administration is

in no position to take forceful ac-

tions.

He said that once higher inter-

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Aug. 26

(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS

SIDELINES

Senna Takes 4th Straight Grand Prix

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (AP) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna won his fourth straight Formula One race, capturing Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix ahead of teammate Alain Prost of France. It was the eighth 1-2 finish of the season for the McLaren-Honda team, which remains on track for a sweep of the 16-race schedule.

With seven victories on the year, Senna leads the drivers' championship with 75 points; Prost (72 points) is second with five races left.

Senna was clocked in 1 hour, 28 minutes, 00.549 seconds; he beat Prost by 30.47 seconds in the 43-lap race over the 6.94-kilometer (4.31-mile) Francorchamps circuit. Thierry Boutsen of Belgium was third in a Benetton-Ford, more than a minute behind Senna. Only seven cars were on the same lap as the McLaren-Hondas at the finish.

Nebraska Beats Texas A&M in Opener

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (UPI) — Steve Taylor threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to Todd Millikan to highlight a 20-point second-half comeback that helped Nebraska open the 120th season of college football with a 23-14 victory over Texas A&M in the sixth Kickoff Classic here Saturday night.

Nebraska, which trailed 7-3 at halftime, scored on its first three second-half possessions. Greg Barrios kicked a 38-yard field goal 6:11 into the third quarter and Ken Clark ran one yard for a 12-7 lead with 10:28 gone; after stopping the next Aggie drive, Nebraska went 80 yards in seven plays, capped by Millikan's TD reception.

South Korean Retains Flyweight Title

SEOUL (AP) — Yu Myong Woo of South Korea retained his World Boxing Association junior flyweight crown with a sixth-round knockout of Punt Ohyanthakorn of Thailand in a scheduled 12-round title match Sunday in the southern city of Pusan.

Yu ended the fight with a left hook to the body that put the challenger down and out two seconds before the end of the sixth round. Yu's record is 28-0; Punt is 19-4. It was Yu's ninth defense of the title he won on a unanimous decision over Joey Olivo of the United States in 1985.

NFL Seahawks Reportedly Are Sold

SEATTLE (AP) — The Seattle Seahawks have been sold to a California real-estate developer for about \$80 million, pending approval by the National Football League and the other team owners, The Seattle Times reported Sunday.

Quoting an unidentified source close to the Nordstrom family, which owns the team, the paper said that Kenneth E. Behring, a California multimillionaire, tendered a second offer for the team on Saturday, which was accepted by John Nordstrom, managing partner. A first offer, made Friday for \$72 million cash and \$8 million deferred, had been rejected, the report said. "It's all subject to league approval, but it looks like they've got a deal," The Times quoted the source as saying.

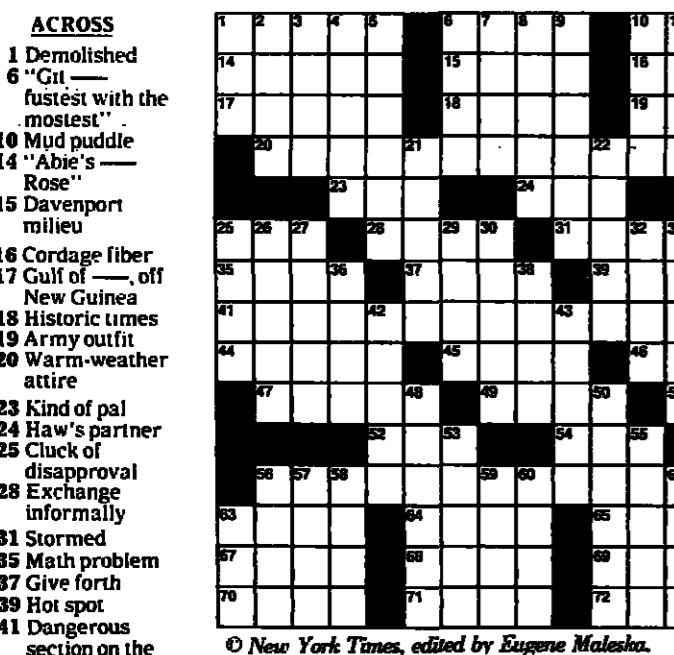
The Nordstrom family became the majority owner when the franchise was granted by the NFL in 1975 for a total \$16 million. It acquired full control in July, buying the 49 percent interest of five minority partners for \$35 million.

3 Tied for Lead in U.S. Golf 'Series'

AKRON, Ohio (UPI) — Larry Nelson carded five birdies on the final seven holes Saturday en route to a four-under-par 66 that left him in a three-way tie with Ian Baker-Finch of Australia and Mike Reid after three rounds of the NEC World Series of Golf here.

Nelson birdied the last three holes for a tournament-record 30 on the back nine and a total of four-under 204 on the 7,136-yard (6,496-meter) Firestone Country Club south course.

Baker-Finch and Reid, who shared the second-round lead, each shot 71s. Baker-Finch lost a three-shot lead at one point and bogeyed four of the final 10 holes. Reid had a two-shot edge before a carding a double-bogey on the 16th hole and bogeying the 17th. One shot back at 3-under 207 were Tom Watson, Sandy Lyle and Mark McCumber.



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Seoul May Not Help Martial Arts' Shaky East-West Marriage

By David Berreby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As is traditional, the Olympics in Seoul next month will include a demonstration sport popular in the host country.

South Korea's choice is tae kwon do, a swift, high-kicking form of karate. That could be bad news for the McLaren-Honda team, which remains on track for a sweep of the 16-race schedule.

With seven victories on the year, Senna leads the drivers' championship with 75 points; Prost (72 points) is second with five races left.

Senna was clocked in 1 hour, 28 minutes, 00.549 seconds; he beat Prost by 30.47 seconds in the 43-lap race over the 6.94-kilometer (4.31-mile) Francorchamps circuit. Thierry Boutsen of Belgium was third in a Benetton-Ford, more than a minute behind Senna. Only seven cars were on the same lap as the McLaren-Hondas at the finish.

At this point, I'd say 10 to 20 percent of the population has put a uniform on at least once and tried it," said Gary Hestilow, president of Century Martial Arts Supply, a

punches and kicks) and fai chi chuan (serene, "slow-motion" moves practiced against an imaginary opponent).

The dojo, as a martial arts school is called, is now a familiar tenant in U.S. commercial buildings and malls. And classes are offered at YMCAs and high schools around the country.

"At this point, I'd say 10 to 20 percent of the population has put a uniform on at least once and tried it," said Gary Hestilow, president of Century Martial Arts Supply, a

company in Midwest City, Oklahoma, that sells uniforms and equipment to 10,000 retail outlets.

The total annual market for such things, Hestilow says, amounts to about \$25 million wholesale. Estimates of the number of people seriously involved in martial arts range from 2 million to 10 million.

Conservatively, then, U.S. martial arts schools, which charge from \$30 to \$100 a month per student, are taking in hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

Just as every instructor passes on

a personal synthesis of martial arts techniques, so each has his own answer to the problem of merging an Oriental art form with American marketing practices.

"It's not a machine, or merchandise, that we sell," said Shihan Seiji Kanamura, a high-ranking black belt who runs a studio in Brooklyn. "Everyone has their own philosophy, their own beliefs."

Differences of temperament and emphasis do not stop at mat's edge. Kanamura's dojo, for example, is unadorned, to put it mildly.

The door of a tiny elevator opens directly onto a narrow hallway where his desk sits; his file cabinets are gray and dented. Haphazardly arranged on the walls are equipment and clothing for sale and various plaques and letters.

There is a ramshackle collection of lockers and down a short corridor is a 40-foot-by-40-foot (12-meter-by-12-meter) space where lessons are taught and workouts take place.

Like most instructors, Kanamura is a member of an interna-

tional federation that promotes a particular style of karate and is headed by a revered master black belt. In this case, the federation, Kyokushin Kaikan, is run from Tokyo by Mas Oyama. Kanamura, again like most instructors, has no other schools. His monthly fee for training is \$48, relatively low for New York.

In contrast is a dojo in Manhattan operated by Shigeru Oyama, whose fees are higher. In relation to the old master, The floor is carpeted, the lockers shiny and new; clothing and equipment for sale are tidily arranged on and around a gleaming counter.

Frank Clark, who helps Oyama manage the dojo, stresses that many clients are businessmen or professionals. The dojo charges \$65 to \$85 a month.

The atmosphere of corporate smoothness matches Shigeru Oyama's plans, which include a line of videotapes, a karate correspondence course and a group of schools in Japan that will combine martial arts training with classes in American history and English.

Already, Oyama is the head of a tight federation of 88 dojos in the United States and Canada, four in the United Kingdom, three in Greece and one in South Africa.

As in all the martial arts, the organization is held together by allegiance to him and his teaching, not by any formal business arrangement. "This is a style, not a franchise," Clark said. "It's a fol-

lowing."

Tyson exults in his power. He seems also to believe in his own indestructability. "I'm too good to be hurt," he has said. And he is not only good, but smart, smart enough to listen to good advice of his trainers and emerge not just as a punter, but as a scientific boxer, as well.

Some boxing writers wonder whether the inexperience and the dark side of Tyson will land him in the deepest trouble.

Street fights, for example, can be hazardous to one's health. Every day, one reads of street fights in which someone is murdered with a tire jack or a knife in the heart.

In fact, when Green was, as Tyson said, "in my face," Tyson said he was "nervous."

"I hadn't been in a street fight in seven years."

Although he seemingly could have avoided it — Tyson threw the first and only punch — he once said, to punch an opponent in the nose and have the bone smash into the brain.

Tyson has been in his power. He seems also to believe in his own indestructability. "I'm too good to be hurt," he has said. And he is not only good, but smart, smart enough to listen to good advice of his trainers and emerge not just as a punter, but as a scientific boxer, as well.

This comes on the heels of other scrapes and reported scrapes in recent months involving Tyson. Reports had him slapping a parking garage attendant who tried to intervene when Tyson "stole" a kiss from a female garage employee, and that he rammed his Bentley into another car when he was fighting with his wife, Robin Givens. His sister-in-law told Newsday that Tyson also beat Robin, although Tyson said "I never hurt my wife."

He embodies, for the moment, seeming invincibility and indestructibility, powers for which all of us, surely, yearn.

A popular song in the 1890s was "Let Me Shake the Hand That Shook the Hand of Sullivan." John L. Sullivan, known also as The Boston Strong Boy and The Great John L., and any more recent heavyweight kings are probably conceivable.

Tyson, meanwhile, performs in soft-drink and automobile commercials, and praise is sung of his ability to flatten another man's nose.

It is strength of muscle rather than strength of character that is the foremost ingredient for a heavyweight champion, yet the public, in its need to create myths, often comes to expect that the fighter must be something akin to a choirboy.

It rarely happens. Few boxing champions developed the skills for their savage profession in a monastery. A number, like Tyson in fact, were raised in reform school, and other noted

weight title belts, it doesn't mean that he is the most decorous citizen, or that he won't be out on a Harlem street at 5 in the morning trying to add to his wardrobe.

And when he is, as he was last Tuesday, at a place called Dapper Dan's, wearing a jacket with the spilt axiom on the back, "Don't Believe the Hype," a lot of improbable things can happen.

One such is Mitch Green, who once lost a 10-round decision to Tyson, coming around and apparently taunting the champ, and the champ becoming so flummoxed that he popped him breaking a bone in his kingly hand in the process.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Royals Rout Twins, 12-3, Sweeping 3-Game Series

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Pat Tabler's two-run triple keyed a five-run sixth inning and George Brett and Bo Jackson hit three-run homers in the seventh inning here Sunday, leading the Kansas City Royals past the Minnesota Twins, 12-3, and completing a three-game sweep.

Alain Anderson, who had won six straight since a July 19 loss at Boston, took the loss, allowing six hits and five runs in 4 1/2 innings.

Jeff Montgomery, the third Royals pitcher, threw 2 1/3 innings before Steve Farr finished.

With Kansas City trailing 3-0 in the sixth, Brian Wellman, Willie Wilson and Kurt Stillwell hit consecutive singles, loading the bases. Kevin Seitzer walked, forcing in a run, and Brett hit an RBI groundout. Tabler's two-run triple chased Anderson and Juan Berenguer relieved.

Danny Tartabull walked and shortstop Greg Gagne threw wildly

on Frank White's grounder, allowing Tabler to score.

Brett hit his 22d home run in the seventh after Wilson singled and Seitzer walked. Tabler then singled and Tartabull walked before Jackson's 22d homer. German Gonzalez relieved and Jamie Quirk hit his sixth homer.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 0: In the National League, in Philadelphia, John Tudor allowed four hits in seven innings and Franklin Stubbs hit a three-run double in the first inning as Los Angeles completed a three-game series sweep.

Tudor struck out five and walked one in improving his record against Philadelphia this season to 4-0 with a 0.68 earned run average. Tudor is 2-1 since being acquired Aug. 16 from St. Louis.

Braves 4, Cubs 2: In Atlanta, rookie John Smoltz allowed four hits in eight innings and sparked Atlanta's winning rally with a double.

Smoltz fell behind 2-1 in the

third inning when he yielded a two-run homer to Mitch Webster. But Smoltz then retired the next 12 batters in order. He struck out six and walked one.

Padres 5, Expos 3: In Montreal, pinch-hitter Keith Moreland's sacrifice fly snapped a ninth-inning tie and Tim Flannery added a run-scoring single for his fourth hit, leading the Expos to a 3-2 win.

Padres 5, Phillies 0: In Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Keith Moreland's sacrifice fly snapped a ninth-inning tie and Tim Flannery added a run-scoring single for his fourth hit, leading the Expos to a 3-2 win.

Roberto Alomar walked with one out off reliever Neal Heaton before advancing to third on Tony Gwynn's single. Gwynn moved to second on the relay and Carmelo Martinez was then intentionally walked.

Moreland, facing reliever Jeff Parrett, hit a fine drive that forced left-fielder Tracy Jones into a sliding catch, and he was unable to make a throw to the plate.

Giants 7, Mets 4: In New York, Kirk Manwaring's three-run single highlighted a four-run ninth inning that lifted San Francisco, ending New York's five-game winning streak.

The Giants snapped their own four-game losing streak and won the season series against New York, 8-4, with an outburst against reliever Roger McDowell.

With one out in the ninth and the score tied 3-3, Will Clark reached first on an error by first baseman Dave Magadan, who had just replaced Kirk Hernandez. Kevin Mitchell followed with a single that sent Clark to third and Mike Aldrete was intentionally walked to load the bases.

Pinch-hitter Joel Youngblood was hit by a pitch on McDowell's first delivery, forcing home the game-lead runner. Manwaring then singled to right and Youngblood scored from first base, beating second baseman Gregg Jefferies' relay by bowing over catcher Barry Lyons.

Pirates 4, Astros 3: In Houston, Andy Van Slyke and Jose Lind each hit run-scoring singles to high-

one out later. Lind, pinch hitting for Ken Oberkfell, singled in Cangelosi and Van Slyke singled in Redus. The Pirates scored the third run of the inning on reliever Larry Andersen's throwing error, allowing Lind to score. Kevin Bass led off the ninth with his 12th homer to make it 4-3.

(AP, UPI)

Paul Sacken/The Associated Press
Baltimore centerfielder Fred Lynn dived but came up empty Saturday on Carney Lansford's second-inning fly ball; it was ruled a single, and Oakland went on to score three runs en route to a 5-1 victory.

Johnson's Nod to Myers Is Right Move for the Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Davey Johnson acted with his head not his heart by bringing in Randy Myers from the bullpen, and it turned out that the New York Met manager made the right move.

Ron Darling allowed five hits in 7 1/2 innings and Howard Johnson had a two-run singe in the first inning as the Mets beat San Francisco, 2-1, Saturday night for their fifth straight victory. It was the Giants' fourth consecutive loss.

With one out in the San Francisco eighth, Brett Butler singled to right and moved to second on Mookie Wilson's error on the play. One out later, Myers came on and got Will Clark to ground out.

Cubs 5, Braves 0: In Atlanta,

"It was a tough hook on Darling," Johnson said, "but I wanted to get Randy to face the left-hander." He added, referring to Clark, "I definitely would have liked to see Ron finish, but the situation called for Myers." Myers, in four appearances covering five innings, had not allowed a hit to San Francisco.

Keith Hernandez singled with two outs in the first and went to third on Kevin McReynolds's double. Johnson followed with a bloop single to left field, scoring both men.

Astros 3, Pirates 1: In Houston, Dave Meads relieved the injured Mike Scott and allowed three hits over 5 1/2 innings, and Billy Hatcher and Glenn Davis each drove in a run to lead the Astros. Scott left in the first inning with a strained left hamstring.

Expos 4, Padres 0: In Montreal, Bryn Smith and Joe Hesketh combined on a six-hitter as the Expos

SATURDAY BASEBALL

rookie Jeff Pico threw a four-hitter and drove in the winning run for Chicago. Pico struck out three walked none and did not allow a runner past second base in his third complete game and second shutout of the year.

Reds 3, Cardinals 2: In Cincinnati, Herm Wimmingham drove in Chris Sabo with a two-out, bases-loaded single in the 14th.

Dodgers 4, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Tim Leary combined with two relievers on a six-hitter and Kirk Gibson keyed a three-run third with a sacrifice fly, as Tom Lasorda got his 1,000th victory as the Los Angeles manager.

Expos 4, Padres 0: In Montreal, Bryn Smith and Joe Hesketh combined on a six-hitter as the Expos

ended San Diego's three-game winning streak.

Brewers 6, Tigers 5: In the American League, in Milwaukee, Rob DeRosa homered with two out in the 12th to lift the Brewers.

Mariners 8, Red Sox 6: In Seattle, Scott Bradley hit a three-run homer in the eighth off reliever Lee Smith as the Mariners rallied from a five-run deficit.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 3: In Arlington, Texas, Ruben Sierra homered from both sides of the plate and Charlie Hough allowed six hits over 8 1/2 innings to pace Texas.

White Sox 4, Indians 1: In Chicago, Jerry Reuss struck a six-hitter and Dave Gallagher collected four singles and two RBIs, powering the White Sox. Reuss walked two and struck out none in his second complete game of the season.

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(UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON — Mike Moore, LHP, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list and placed Jeff Sellers, pitchers, on the 15-day disabled list.

CALIFORNIA — Wolvedon, Danny, Moon, pitcher, for the purpose of shifting him into center field, traded to the San Francisco Giants manager through the end of the 1989 season.

MILWAUKEE — Sent Mike Falter, outfielder, to Denver of the American Association; TORONTO — Acquired David Wilcox, pitcher, from Syracuse of the International League. Sent Dale Burd, pitcher, to Syracuse.

ATLANTA — Traded Ken Oberkfell, infielder, to the San Antonio Missions.

DETROIT — Cal Mark Nichols and Jeff James, wide receivers; Vernon Maxwell and Rick Soliman, linebackers; and Willie Bryan, corner back, traded to the San Francisco 49ers.

GREEN BAY — Acquired Mark Conner, center, and Ron Hollstrom, offensive guard, released Mike Marshall, wide receiver, and Jim Phillips, offensive lineman.

HAMILTON — Acquired to terms with Patrick Allen, defensive tackle.

MINNESOTA — Released Barry Bennett, defensive tackle; Jeff Jenkins and Greg Rich, wide receivers; Charles Wilson, running back; and Steve Williams, nose tackle, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS — Traded to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Mike Marshall, corner back, with receiver, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

NEW YORK — Acquired Tom Coughlin, quarterback; Anthony Simon and Jim Evans, running backs; Ed McCaffrey, wide receiver; and Kenney McDowell, wide receiver, on injured reserve.

SAN FRANCISCO — Wolvedon George Cooper and George Mira Jr., linebackers; Jeff Olson, defensive tackle; and Darrell Palmer, corner back.

TAMPA BAY — Signed Stephen Stirling, wide receiver, to a three-year contract.

WICHITA — Acquired Greg Morris, running back; Bill Givens, defensive end; and Mark Swanson, defensive tackle, from the Sacramento River Cats.

YONKERS — Signed Alan (Ali) Shabazz, defensive linemen; Dan Sileo and Randy McFadden, defensive backs.

WASHINGTON — Signed Doug Ross, quarterback, to a new three-year contract.

FOOTBALL
CFL Standings

Eastern Division
Toronto 23, Saskatchewan 19, Saturday's Result; Hamilton 51, Ottawa 24

NFL Preseason

FINAL STANDINGS
AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East W L T Pct. PF PA

Indians 3 1 0 .750 194 135

Alma 2 3 0 .667 190 125

Titans 1 3 0 .250 199 107

New England 1 3 0 .250 199 107

Central W L Pct. PF PA

Houston 4 9 0 .889 214 150

Cincinnati 3 1 0 .750 194 135

Cleveland 3 1 0 .750 194 135

Philadelphia 1 6 0 .333 190 125

Pittsburgh 3 1 0 .750 194 135

West W L Pct. PF PA

Denver 2 1 0 .500 190 125

Kansas City 2 1 1 .667 194 135

L.A. Raiders 1 3 0 .250 199 107

San Diego 1 3 0 .250 199 107

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East W L T Pct. PF PA

N.Y. Giants 3 1 0 .750 194 135

Washington 3 1 0 .750 194 135

Dallas 1 2 0 .500 190 125

Philadelphia 2 2 0 .500 190 125

Phoenix 2 2 0 .500 190 125

Central W L Pct. PF PA

Cincinnati 2 1 0 .667 194 135

Green Bay 1 2 1 .500 190 125

Chicago 1 2 1 .500 190 125

Carson 0 3 0 .250 190 125

St. Louis 0 4 0 .250 190 125

San Francisco 3 2 0 .667 194 135

Atlanta 2 2 0 .500 190 125

New Orleans 2 2 0 .500 190 125

N.L. Rams 2 3 0 .667 194 135

Cincinnati 27, New England 21

Minnesota 27, St. Louis 21

Seattle 27, Atlanta 21

L.A. Raiders 17, Cincinnati 22

Philadelphia 17, Dallas 10

Pittsburgh 31, New Orleans 28

Green Bay 27, N.Y. Jets 24

Washington 24, Atlanta 17

Aug. 29 — Sept. 11

US OPEN

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 10, Millwall 2

Derby 1, Middlesbrough 0

Everton 4, Newcastle 0

Manchester United 6, Queens Park Rangers 0

Norwich 2, Nottingham Forest 1

Sheffield Wednesday 1, Luton 0

Southampton 6, West Ham 0

Wimbledon 1, Arsenal 2

Third Round

David Lied def. Ted Trivis 2 and 2.

Buddy Alexander def. Chris DiMarco 4-and-2.

Doyle Morris def. Robert Sullivan 3 and 2.

Joel Lorkin def. Kevin 4-and-2.

John Harkes def. Steve Gandy 2 and 1.

John Yeh def. David Egan 4 and 5.

David Toms def. Theodore Hiltz 3 and 2.

Sam Stein def. Geoff Sisk 20 holes.

Third Round

Lind def

'Mob' Filmmaker Married to the Details

By Hal Hinson

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The first thing you notice is the casualness, the ease. The shirt is loose-fitting, with some kind of African mask on it. The shorts are bad-looking khakis that bag out as if he's been wearing them, in and out of bed, for about eight days. The beard has about a two-day head start and the short, spiky hair hasn't seen a brush in a while. On his feet, the finishing touch — flip-flops.

For director Jonathan Demme, whose new film, "Married to the Mob," was just released in the United States, amiability is more than a character trait; it's an aesthetic. There may be more gifted filmmakers working in movies, people with a more exciting visual technique, but none is more commanding. His movies have a frisky, up-for-anything quality; watching them, you feel more alive to new rhythms, new sounds, new pleasures.

Demme says he had expected to find his life watching movies, not making them. Before beginning his directing career, he worked as a movie publicist and film critic.

He began his filmmaking career in 1970, when Roger Corman, the legendary B-movie producer, asked him if he liked motorcycle movies. Demme said that he did, "especially your 'Wild Angels.' " Thus began a relationship with Corman that lasted through 1976. During that time Demme directed "Caged Heat," "Fighting Mad" and "Crazy Mama" and wrote or produced three other films.

At 44, Demme may be more of a guy than anybody else making movies. There is no pretense, in either the man or his films. Tell him that his movie put you in a great mood, and he says, proudly, "Then I've done my job."

The state of Demme's office is in keeping with his personal appearance. Up five stories in a Broadway office building, it looks more like the stockroom of a fly-by-night import-export business than a movie-production headquarters. Clínica Estetica, his company's name, means beauty parlor in Portuguese. Demme came across the phrase on one of his trips to Brazil.

Tacked up on the walls are foreign-language posters from



'I'm especially proud of the last third of 'Married to the Mob.'

Demme's movies. Next to the poster for "Totalmente Salvaje" (the Spanish title for "Something Wild") is the poster for his latest feature, "Married to the Mob," a Mafia comedy starring Michelle Pfeiffer and Matthew Modine.

At the end of the movie is the legend "A hua continua," meaning "The struggle continues." (It was at the end of "Something Wild," too.) Demme took that off a Big Youth album. And next to it is the figure of a bent-over peasant called Jorobado, the company mascot. Demme took him off an old medicine bottle he found in Spain.

This is the way Jonathan Demme works — one detail from here, another from there, mixing them up into something fresh and invigorating. And out of this pan-cultural eclecticism he's fash-

ioned an engagingly personal style. From "Citizens Band" to "Swing Shift" to "Stop Making Sense," what gives Demme's films their funky density is the proliferation of evocative detail, the rich profusion of things observed.

"The French have a phrase for it that I can't pronounce," he says. "Mise-en-scène. Details of setting. Basically it's that old Roger Corman rule No. 1 — keep the eye entertained."

Demme refers to himself as a "hired gun," but though he doesn't write the scripts, they are distinctly his. You feel a special affinity for Demme's pictures, as if you're watching movies by someone who is picking up on a lot of the same things — the same music, the same politics, the same things! — that you are.

Demme's movies are genera-

tional. They are full of people being themselves. Every character in a Demme movie has definition, specificity. They're there, distinct and alive.

When he approaches his work, Demme says, "It's not about 'How can I make this my own?' It's about 'How can I make this interesting?' I do bring the conceit to it that if I find certain things deeply interesting or deeply amusing, then others will too. And you've gotta have that conceit, or you'll never be able to make a choice."

The stories that interest Demme have a diversity, ranging from the Talking Heads concert in "Stop Making Sense" to an actor's monologue about his experiences in Southeast Asia in Spalding Gray's "Swimming to Cambodia," from Melvin Dummar's chance encounter with a desert-ratty Howard Hughes in "Melvin and Howard" to the screwball misadventures of a Mafia housewife in "Married to the Mob."

And in each instance, Demme applies himself wholly to the task of bringing to life another individual's vision. His role, he says, is director as facilitator.

"I'm lousy at coming up with my own stories," he admits. "I can help push a story forward, but I just can't come up with them. It's a talent I'm in awe of, just like I'm in awe of how David Byrne writes a song. The execution I understand, but the stories, per se — the ideas — fit into that mystical, 'it's-beyond-me' realm."

But once a story captures his imagination, he says, his imagination can come into play. "I'm really a good editor — editor and stimulator, those are my strengths. It's easy to click into the routine formula, to take the easy way out. In 'Married to the Mob,' for example, something happened once everyone got to Florida that triggered a wild chase through the Everglades. And to me that just didn't seem to best serve the characters. I said, 'Let's get them all in a room together and have them fight it out or something.' I suggest that kind of change, then the writers do the writing."

Demme hasn't limited himself to fiction films. He's made documentaries and concert films and videos and performance pieces. He shot "Who Am I This Time?" which starred Susan Sarandon and Christopher Walken, for U.S.

No wonder then that the mood is good and amiability reigns. After lunch none of the office staff seems the least bit worried about how "Married to the Mob" will do at the box office. Phone calls are answered. Papers are shuffled. Preparation for shooting a video moves forward.

A hua continua.

public television. And, he says, working in a variety of forms intrigues him.

In Haiti, where he shot the documentary "Haiti Dreams of Democracy" last year for England's Channel 4, he filmed with a crew of only three — a soundman, a cameraman and a translator-guide — a skill he picked up working for Cormen.

"On the other hand," he continues, "if I go out and make a movie like 'Married to the Mob' or 'Something Wild' where you have the benefit of an extraordinary team of gifted artists, then suddenly you can do state-of-the-art film-making. Any kind of shot that you dream up can be executed with great style. There are benefits to both ways of working. Each one is an injection for the other."

Because Demme's style is so effortless and self-evident, it's easy to overlook the inventiveness and craftsmanship that go into his pictures — especially "Married to the Mob."

"I'm especially proud of the last third of 'Married to the Mob.' Though there are no pyrotechnics involved, that last scene was very hard work. To get all those people in that room and have all those things happen. I look at that scene now, and I feel like that was very good directing work."

With "Married to the Mob," Demme has arrived at a good place in his career. He has gotten past the struggles with Goldie Hawn five years ago over the fate of "Swing Shift." Demme dismisses the present version, which Hawn recent after his departure. He has gotten past the period where favorite projects seemed to stall indefinitely.

This latest film is the third project completed with Orion Pictures, a group he feels comfortable with. Currently in the works are a movie of Russell Banks's book "Continental Drift," and the possibility of making a film from Bud Shrake's script about Los Alamos called "The Big Man."

No wonder then that the mood is good and amiability reigns. After lunch none of the office staff seems the least bit worried about how "Married to the Mob" will do at the box office. Phone calls are answered. Papers are shuffled. Preparation for shooting a video moves forward.

A hua continua.

BY JACK ROSENTHAL
Misheard, Misread, Misspoken

NEW YORK — "Oh, she may get woolly, women in their 60s and 70s to have to talk about boyfriends and girlfriends. Hence, *possiq* (pronounced posse-kew), for 'Persons of the Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters.' Clever and useful, but it is already fading. The persons so described often turn out to be brother and sister or parent and child."

Again and again youth speech spreads on to anyone eager to sound hip, hot, cool, bad or groovy. A term now making the transition is *homies*, short for "homies," Los Angeles gang lingo reflected in Dennis Hopper's movie, "Colors." The word is now used by college students on both coasts. *Homies* are guys, fellas, dudes.

BY now, everybody must know what the L-word is. A Time magazine essay early this month focused on "the dreaded 'L' word." On his arrival at the Republican Convention earlier this month, President Reagan said: "The masquerade is over. It's time to talk issues; to use the dreaded L-word." In February 1987, a New York Times editorial said, "Six months ago, it was still the L-word, the political philosophy that dared not speak its name." The editorial was titled, "Look Liberalism!"

"L" is not the only letter burdened with such recent overuse. The New York City weekly magazine *7 Days* has noticed some other examples, and there are still more. What probably started as the precious device of mommies anxious that the children not hear the F-word has become, algae-like, into a rampant cliché that's spreading through the alphabet.

First March: "We are not afraid to use the L-word," talk about death."

E BY THE Washington Post columnist James R. Dickenson offered the Democratic fair warning in May. Despite favorable early polls, they should "be dread e-word," the presumed Republican advantage in the Electoral College.

M: The New Yorker poked fun last March at the spread of the "in word," meltdown, which it found "used rather freely these days — except by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

T: Would Governor Dukakis turn to new taxes to close a budget gap? "Nobody," a lobbyist told the Times in June, "wants to use the T-word."

V: In the Wall Street Journal in May, James M. Petty said Vice President Bush was being urged to "set out what he wants to do as president, where he wants to lead the nation. The V-word is vision."

W: Representative Pat Schroeder, the Colorado Democrat, accused the presidential candidates last March of ignoring women in their bid for the White House. According to *USA Today*, she said, "All of them are afraid to say the W-word."

There are more examples. In 1985 in the New Republic, Ann Hulbert recited from the witness use in book blurbs of "the B-word" (brilliant). "The C-word" is already a common euphemism for cancer. In time, the whole alphabet might become similarly infected. But perhaps a realization will set in first — that regardless of which letter is used, the device has become, like most clichés, a different sort of L-word: limp, tame and lazy.

Jack Rosenthal is the editorial page editor of *The New York Times*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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